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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

1917
FEB 20 1917

INDEXED.

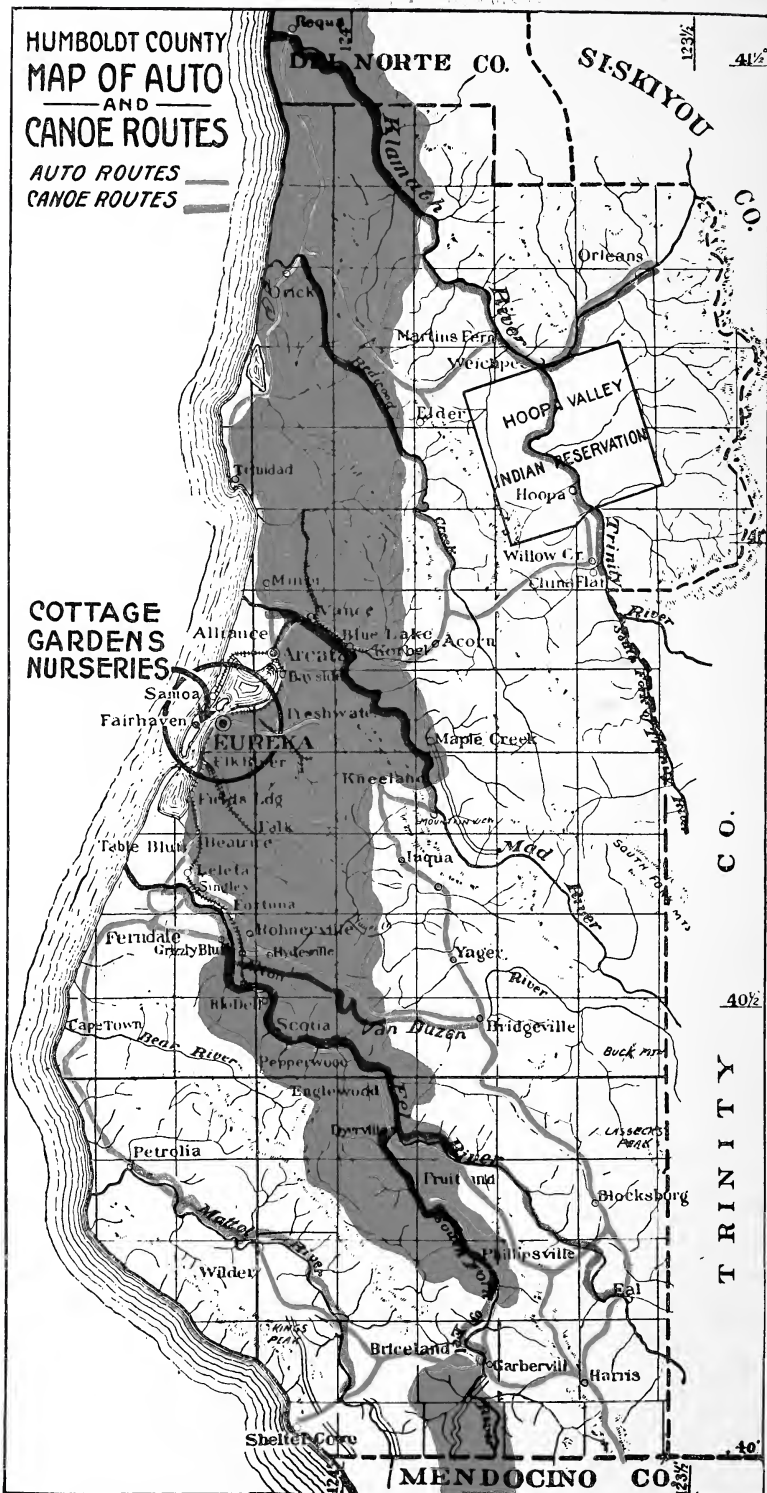
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THE
COTTAGE GARDENS
NURSERIES
CONSOLIDATED

*An Old and Yet New
Enterprise*



THE COTTAGE GARDENS COMPANY, Inc.
QUEENS, NEW YORK
AND
COTTAGE GARDENS NURSERIES
INCORPORATED
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

AUTO ROUTES
CANOE ROUTES



MAP OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY SHOWING THE GREAT REDWOOD BELT COLORED IN RED, AND THE COTTAGE GARDEN NURSERIES LOCATED AT ITS CENTRAL POINT WHERE THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE MOST EQUABLE

RETURN TO POMOLOGY

FEB 20 1917

SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

CHAS. W. WARD,
President and General Manager

K. NYELAND,
Superintendent

S. E. BERGSTROM,
Secretary-Treasurer

INDEX

Cottage Gardens Nurseries, Inc.

Eureka, California

Capital, \$300,000

Cottage Gardens Nurseries Consolidated

Dealers in and Wholesale Growers of
Specimen Ornamental Nursery and
Florists' Decorative and
Forcing Stock

Cottage Gardens Company, Inc.

Queens, L. I., New York

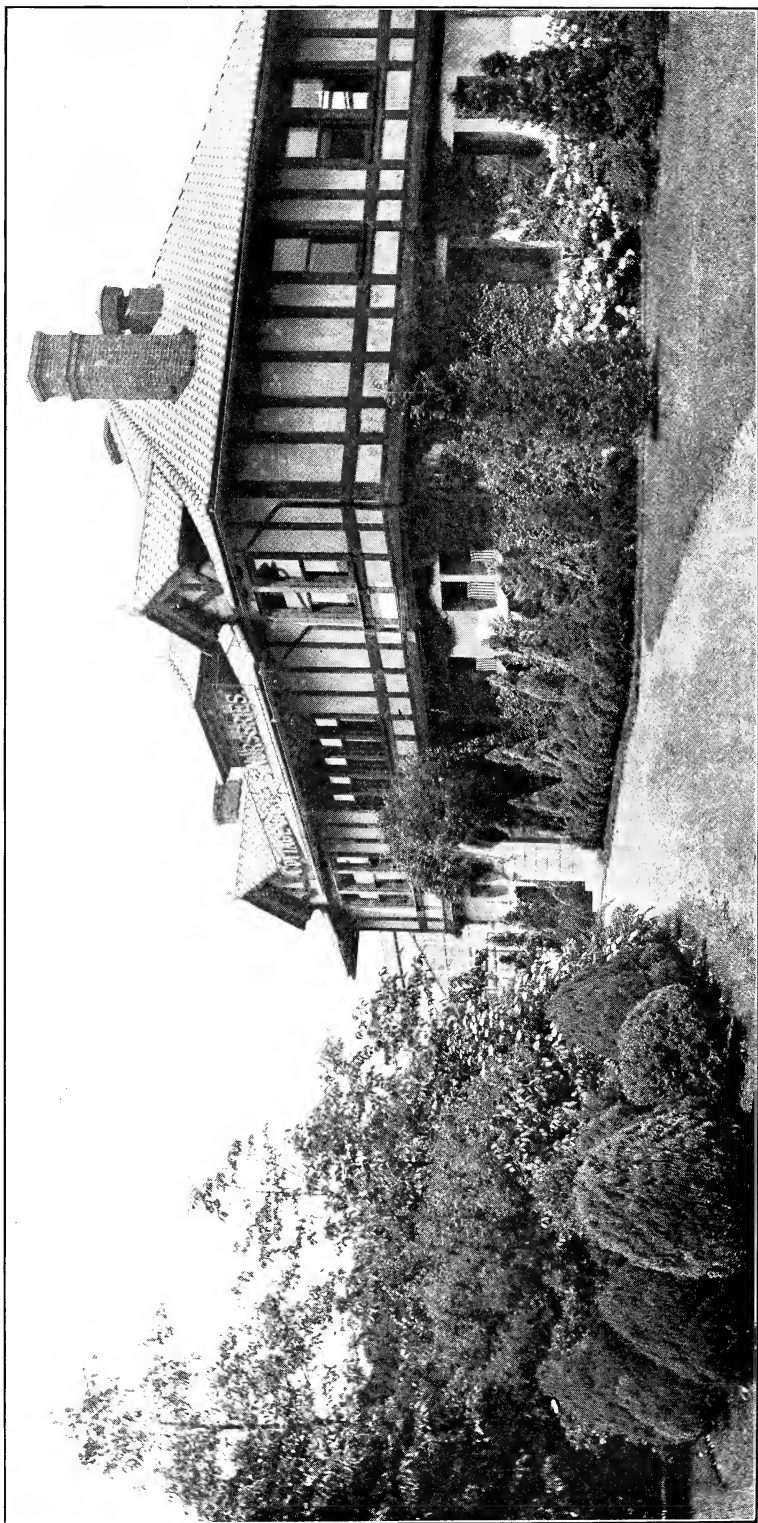
Capital, \$150,000
Surplus, 50,000

CHAS. W. WARD,
President

R. T. BROWN,
Vice President & General Manager

DAVID S. WARD,
Superintendent Greenhouse Department

JOSEPH DAUPHIN,
Superintendent Nursery Department



COTTAGE GARDENS NURSERIES' ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT QUEENS, N. Y.

The Cottage Gardens Nurseries, Inc.

An Old, Yet a New Enterprise

ORIGIN OF A UNIQUE NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN the year 1888, a New York business man, stricken with that **mal de mer** of New York business life, **nervous prostration**, was taken from his office and sent to the village of East Moriches on Long Island to fish, hunt, and loll about in the fresh sea breezes to regain his exhausted strength. He soon tired of the ennui of enforced idleness and, to him, uninteresting country life. Possessed of a natural love for growing things, he soon built with his own hands two small greenhouses for the sole purpose of seeing things grow. In the following spring his greenhouses were full of gorgeous, blooming plants (a blaze of different colorings) which he was at a loss to make use of. A neighboring estate solved the riddle. Its owner proposed to purchase the entire stock of plants at New York City prices. Accepting the offer, our plant culturist found his bank account enriched by several hundred dollars, enough to pay all outlay for coal, soil, fertilizer, labor and then some. Consulting his physician he was advised to continue his plant growing, which he did. At the end of three years a large farm was purchased near Queens, Long Island, and the East Moriches plant moved to the new purchase. A half acre of modern greenhouse structures was erected and our plant grower embarked in commercial plant growing in earnest. The unused land on the farm was soon turned into an ornamental nursery. The greenhouse structures rapidly grew to cover several acres and were finally devoted exclusively to carnation culture and the development of new varieties of hybrid carnations.

Within ten years the fame of Cottage Gardens had spread over the world—to Japan, the Transvaal, New Zealand, Australia. Throughout all Europe, the Argentine—and all over the American continent Cottage Gardens carnations had found their way and taken a prominent lead in commercial carnation culture. At horticultural exhibitions, national flower shows and national expositions, the products of the Cottage Garden Carnation Factory (as its owner was wont to call it) were recognized by the awards of numbers of gold, silver and bronze medals, special prizes, certificates of merit and honorable mentions. Representatives of many foreign governments were sent to study the cultural methods in vogue at this unique establishment and many sons of foreign horticulturists were sent there to complete their floricultural training.

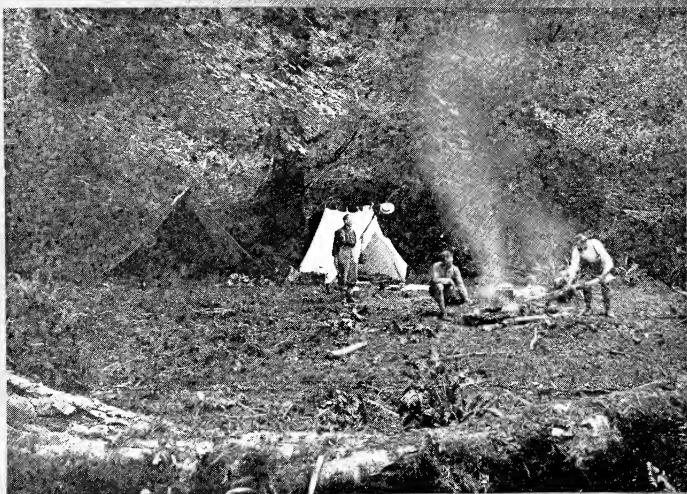
The nursery end of the business, conducted with due regard for the same comprehensive business methods that brought success to the carnation culture, grew apace and with equal rapidity and commercial success, for its owner combined the ability to grow plants successfully with the ability to sell the products of his establishment at fair and assured profits, and today the Cottage Gardens Nurseries of Queens, Long Island, rank as the leading ornamental nursery of the United States, and has one of the finest collections of ornamental trees, coniferous evergreens and broad-leaved evergreens in the world.

In April, 1913, the chief owner of this establishment (for he had taken in as sharers of the profits of the business the most faithful and able of his employes) was commanded to appear before the Superior Court of Humboldt County to answer in a partition suit brought to force the sale of the redwood holding of the David Ward estate, of which he was a part owner. He arose from a sick-bed, crossed the continent and entered a sick-bed on his arrival



AH PAH RANCH

STEEL HEAD
ROCK
BLUE CREEK



CAMPING AT AH PAH

at Eureka. Appearing before the court scarcely able to stand alone, he began a fight to prevent what he considered a flagrant sacrifice of his father's patrimony. The fight was a bitter one, but the leader of the fight gained strength in the marvelous climate of Humboldt, and though lawyers, and even judges, seemed set against his view of the case, business sense, fairness, reason and plain, old-fashioned justice won out in the end. The sacrifice of the Ward estate timber was prevented and the lands were equitably divided in kind—the share of Chas. W. Ward, chief owner of the Cottage Gardens Nurseries, was set off to him by court decree, the bitter fight ended and Mr. Ward concluded to settle permanently in Humboldt County.

His first step was to begin experiments in plant culture to determine the possibilities of Humboldt climate and soil. The results were pleasing, even enticing. At the end of two years the Cottage Gardens Nurseries, Incorporated, owner of a 220-acre farm at Carlotta, a splendidly equipped nursery at Eden, just outside the city limits, and a block on C Street, upon which had been erected a fine experimental plant, were under full operation. An experimental orchard to determine the most profitable fruits for commercial culture in Humboldt County has been established at the Carlotta Ranch. All the stump land has been blasted and is being rapidly cleared; tens of thousands of ornamental plants in scores of varieties have been shipped in and planted for growing on into specimens. Great quantities of Dutch, French and Japanese bulbs have been secured for propagation and Humboldt County has gained a live business which bids fair to become a great establishment, exporting a large output to all parts of the American continent.

OUR EASTERN NURSERIES

AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

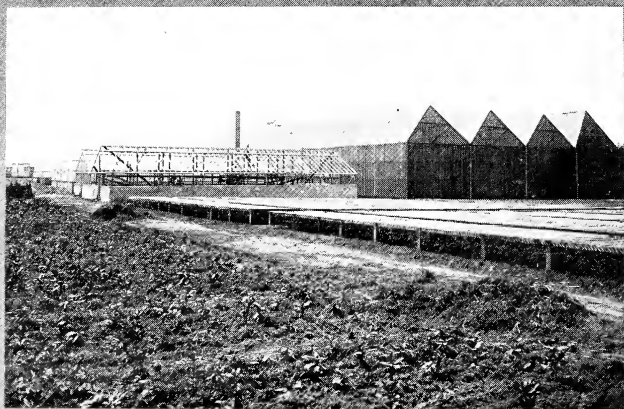
LOCATION

Right in the heart of one of the richest horticultural districts in the United States, and within the limits of Greater New York, eleven miles from Herald Square, in the borough of Queens, Long Island, our Nurseries are situated. This part of New York has long been famous for its fruits, flowers and vegetables, and all around us are the great gardens which supply New York with their products of all kinds. Our Nurseries comprise 110 acres of the finest land particularly adapted to our needs, seventy acres of which are continuously kept under the highest state of culture by a force of experts who have elevated the growing of nursery stock into one of the higher professions. Our grounds are protected from the north and northwest by a heavily timbered ridge which affords ample protection from the strong winds which sometimes sweep over Long Island, and makes it possible for us to grow straight, well-shaped trees. Forty acres of our grounds, comprised in this ridge, are devoted to the cultivation of Rhododendrons, Kalmia and various broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, under absolutely natural conditions and in the exact environments which are conducive to their perfect growth. This one advantage assists us to disseminate stock of a kind which cannot be excelled in this or any other country.

The extent of our Nurseries gives us the advantage of being able to give all stock plenty of growing room; in fact, we pay particular attention to this one feature alone, as by it we are able to produce symmetrical, well-developed specimens of everything we grow. Our extensive collection of such evergreens, deciduous trees and flowering shrubs as are suitable for American



RHODODENDRON FIELD AND RESERVOIR



PROPAGATING RANGE



GENERAL VIEW OF SECTION EDEN NURSERY

planting is one of the most complete in the United States. We make a specialty of growing large, well-formed stock in such a way as will insure its safe transplanting and the creation of immediate effect.

In our grounds we have growing great numbers of all sorts of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs in surroundings and under conditions such as can be reproduced almost anywhere. These plantings show typical uses to which the various kinds of stock may be put and effects which may be obtained. In fact, our grounds are our show windows; we have not hesitated to adorn them with productions of our Nurseries, and we endeavor to impart to prospective buyers practical object lessons in the use of the splendid stock we are growing.

The Cottage Gardens Nursery Plant at Eureka, California

PERHAPS there are few locations on the American Continent, possibly in the whole world, possessing climatic and soil conditions better suited to the economical production of a wide variety of Nursery and Florists' products than the coastal region of upper California and of the states of Oregon and Washington.

SOIL

The soil of this Coastal region is practically all productive. In a state of nature only the very smallest portions of its surface was without its green covering of forest, shrubs, or grasses. The heavy and deep bottom lands of Eel River, Mad River, Mattole River, and around Humboldt Bay, in California, are of unsurpassed fertility. Formerly immense crops of oats, potatoes, peas and other grains and vegetables were raised on these lands, but it has been found that they are so well adapted to producing green feed for cattle that their former use has been almost universally abandoned, and they are now given over to dairying.

The existence of this immense dairy industry is an ever-beckoning invitation to the nurseryman and bulb grower to locate at some of the many favorable localities where soils of all textures, depths and various grades of fertility are available. Heavy, dense river bottom silts eight to forty feet in depth are found in abundant areas. Lighter and more fibrous loams exactly suited to the luxuriant healthful growth of the Azalea Indica, Rhododendron, Heathers, Ericas and all coniferous Evergreens, as well as the Tulip, Narcissus, Gladiolus and Lily are found in abundance and the more sandy yet moisture retaining loams required for the culture of the Dutch Hyacinth are not wanting.

The immense forests of such conifers as the Sequoias (Redwoods), Spruces, Firs, Hemlocks, Cypress and Cedars and the vast areas covered with the most luxuriant growths of Azaleas, Rhododendrons and other semi-temperate, broad-leaved evergreens furnish abundant proof of the fitness of this Coastal region for the culture of all the Florists' forcing and decorative stock now so lavishly imported from foreign lands.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Are the most equable of any known section of this great American continent. Frosts seldom occur and are so light as to do scarce any noteworthy damage to tender crops such as tomatoes and beans; in fact, in some of the interior valleys 20 or 25 miles back from the Coast the tomato fruits well into January during mild winters.



THIS CORNFIELD WAS COVERED WITH REDWOOD STUMPS ONE YEAR AGO



WHERE WE ENTERTAIN OUR PATRONS



CORN FOR SILAGE

The summer temperature seldom exceeds 72° F. during warm days and the night temperature usually falls to 50° F. The abundant rainfall, some 42 inches, is mainly precipitated from the middle of November till the first of June. The months of June, July, August, September and October are usually uniformly dry, tempered with heavy night dews and occasional light showers in June and September. The long growing season, middle of February to middle of September, is the reason why we can produce much larger, stronger and more shapely plants in much less time than they can be produced in other nursery centers, while the long, even ripening season of September, October and November, devoid of severe frosts, insures well matured, well-filled, thoroughly ripened buds.

In the center of this favorable region the Cottage Gardens Nurseries company has located its principal propagating and growing plants.

THE EDEN NURSERY

Comprising 66 acres of fertile soil is located on the outskirts of the city of Eureka. Its exposure, on a plateau sloping to the east and northeast, is most favorable to the production of coniferous Evergreens, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Hollies, Boxwood, Yews and the many plants abundantly used by the Florists Trade, Landscape Architects and Nursery Trade of America. At this Eden Plant large ranges of glass for propagating purposes, slat houses for growing azaleas, finishing off specimen boxwoods, rhododendrons and other plants, as well as slatted and glass covered frames for hardening off young nursery stock and storing potted plants, have been erected.

A huge reservoir storing millions of gallons of rainwater has been built and the premises put in the best condition for nursery purposes.

THE CARLOTTA RANCH,

Comprising 230 acres of bottom land and hillside, is located in the valley of Yager Creek, a tributary of the Van Duzen River, 26 miles southeast of Eureka. The ranch is protected from cold winds by high forest-covered hills on the west, north and east. It opens to the south and the climatic conditions are so mild as to permit the ripening of such fruits as the lemon, orange and grapefruit, yet so temperate as to produce the finest apples, cherries, plums, peaches, pears and other deciduous fruits, while the pecan and English walnut thrives as well.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES AT THE CARLOTTA RANCH

An unlimited supply of pure, uncontaminated irrigation water is furnished by Yager Creek, a mountain trout stream which flows through the ranch.

SOIL CONDITIONS AT CARLOTTA RANCH

Originally covered with a dense growth of giant redwoods averaging 22 trees to the acre, from 6 to 18 feet in diameter and 350 to 450 feet in height, growing on a level flat composed of fertile river silt 3 to 40 feet in depth, the Carlotta Ranch has proven for 3,000 years or more that the productivity of its soil cannot be challenged.

PULLING OUT THE STUMPS

Tons of Giant and Hercules dynamite were used in blowing out the redwood stumps from 66 acres of land. A mastadon bull donkey engine was employed a whole year in finishing the work and getting the stumps off the land.

THOROUGHbred JERSEYS AT CARLOTTA RANCH

A herd of thoroughbred Golden Lad and St. Lambert Jerseys is being built up in order to insure an unlimited supply of cow manure so necessary to produce first-class azaleas, rhododendrons, ericas and Holland bulbs.

FRUIT TRIALS AT CARLOTTA RANCH

Extensive trial plantings have been made of Franquette and Mayette walnuts, pecans in variety, apples, cherries, pears, plums, prunes and peaches, in many and varied sorts; also limited lists of nectarines, apricots, oranges, grapefruit and figs, in order to determine the best and most serviceable varieties for use in northern California.

The premises have been fitted with an ample irrigation plant; in short, nothing is lacking to turn this ranch into a first-class nursery as soon as the increase of the business requires additional lands.

How to Get to Our Pacific Coast Nurseries By Automobile FROM SAN FRANCISCO

THERE are three routes into Humboldt County available to the auto tourist, namely: From San Francisco via the magnificent Santa Rosa Valley and Russian River Pass to the head of the south fork of the Eel River, thence down the Eel River Valley to Fernbridge, some ten miles above its mouth, thence along the coast to Eureka. The start is made at Sausalito on the north side of the bay, reached by a commodious ferry system, thence northward via San Rafael to Santa Rosa, the center of the great fruit industry of Santa Rosa Valley, and the far-famed home of Luther Burbank. Thence still northward, via Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and Ukiah to Willits, crossing the divide between the Russian River watersheds and that of Eel River into the head of the valley of the south fork of Eel River.

Thence following the Eel River Valley in a general way, via Latonville, Cummings, Garberville, Philippsville, then dropping down into the main Eel River Valley to South Fork, plunging at once into the world-renowned giant redwoods of the Eel River Basin. Crossing the river and down the north bank, the route leads on through the most magnificent mountain, forest and river scenery, via Shively and Elinor, to Scotia, where is located the mammoth manufacturing plant of the Scotia Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber manufacturing plants in the world. From Scotia the route continues through the lower Eel River Valley, through one of the richest and most prosperous dairy sections known on the globe, to Fernbridge, the site of the famous Greig's pool, known far and wide for its peerless steel-head and salmon fishing. From Fernbridge the route leads over the divide between the Eel River and Elk River basins and continues down the coast along the easterly shores of Humboldt Bay to Eureka.

From the moment the automobile tourist leaves Sausalito, his way leads through continuous and ever-recurring vistas of the most enchanting scenery. A veritable Garden of Eden is the Santa Rosa and Russian River valleys—great stretches of magnificent vineyards laden with luscious fruit, vast orchards of prunes, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and apricots line the highway. As the head of the valley is approached, beautiful stretches of natural pastures, entrancingly decked with broad-spreading live-oaks, under which sleek cows rest, shaded from the noonday sun, in peace and contentment. Now and again, great stretches of hop fields break into view, and in the distance on either side, a fit framing for the beautiful panorama, rugged mountain ranges clothed in the rich dark greens of virgin forests, and the brighter greens and seared browns of verdant pastures, all tinged with the golden and roseate lights of California's peerless sunshine.

As the route rises out of the Eel River Valley and mounts the Eel River divide, the scene changes to more rugged mountains, more continuous forests, and highland pastures, where sheep and cattle graze in great flocks and herds the year round. And the broad, placid bosom of the endless Pacific, seen in the distance, adds further enchantment to the constantly changing scenes. At Garberville the descent into the Eel River basin begins, and soon the way plunges into the renowned redwood forests of Humboldt. From now on, the traveler's way passes through a veritable wonderland of river and forest. Words cannot paint an adequate picture of these thousands-of-years-old forest mammoths. They must be seen to be appreciated, to be understood.

The tourist who reaches Eureka will naturally continue onwards, up the coast, over the wonderful Humboldt coast road—a road which in time is destined to become as celebrated as the famous Corniche Road built by the great Napoleon along the borders of the Mediterranean; for this Humboldt road is every bit as wonderful in all ways, and far exceeds the Corniche Highway with its munificence of unparalleled forests, the giant redwoods, known nowhere else in the world save along the Pacific Coast in California, and it is along this highway in Humboldt that they have reached their greatest and most massive development.

FROM MEDFORD, OREGON

This route leads from Medford, Oregon, via Grants Pass, and thence through the giant redwoods of Smith's River to Crescent City, from Crescent City through more redwood forests to Requa, thence crossing the great Klamath River and skirting the proposed National Redwood Park, down the valley of Prairie Creek, through the grandest redwood growths known, to Orick, near the mouth of Redwood Creek. From Orick, still on the magnificent coast road, the way leads through giant forests, skirting the crests of the coastal hills, along the margins of peaceful lagoons, and again along the rock-bound coast of Trinidad to Arcata and Eureka.

FROM RED BLUFF ON THE LINE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Beginning at Red Bluff on the Southern Pacific Railroad, one hundred miles north of San Francisco, within plain view of Mt. Shasta, the most beautiful snow peak on either of the American continents, fit rival of Japan's sacred Fujiyama; also in plain sight of the recently-become terrible Mt. Lassen, the only very active volcano in the United States outside of Alaska, the route continues in a generally westerly direction through the wildest mountain scenery, in Trinity County, penetrating a virgin big game country, via Hay Fork on the Trinity River to Auto Rest on the main south fork of the Trinity to Kuntz on the county line and thence via Dinsmore, Bridgeville, Strong's Station, Carlotta and Fortuna to Eureka.

Today the beauties of America's peerless Alpine scenery are neglected, unknown, unappreciated by its own citizens, those who could best benefit by its exploration, study and enjoyment. But this will not always remain so; the coming generation and those soon to follow will search out its hidden and now unknown beauties and the tide of American travel will turn towards the Golden Shores of the Pacific, and it will in the near future be more to the credit of the American of leisure when he can rightly claim as much knowledge of his own peerless land as he now boasts of knowing the beauties of foreign countries.

During the summer season lines of commodious auto stages run from Grants Pass via Crescent City, Requa and Trinidad to Eureka. Also from Red Bluff via Strong's Station, our Carlotta Ranch, Fortuna and Fernbridge to Eureka.



THIS 66 ACRE FIELD WAS COVERED WITH GIANT REDWOOD STUMPS ONE YEAR AGO



GIANT BULL DONKEY SNAKING OUT REDWOOD STUMPS



THREE WEEKS AFTER THESE STUMPS WERE ALL GONE

How to Get to Our Pacific Coast Nurseries By Rail

Take the Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Sausalito, reached in 20 minutes by boat from Market Street Ferry Building, to Eureka, California. The route passes through one of the richest and most prosperous fruit growing sections of California, the Santa Rosa Valley, and through the Russian River and the Eel River valleys, amid unsurpassed mountain and forest scenery.

BY THE OCEAN

Commodious lines of passenger steamers leave San Francisco twice weekly for Eureka. These are operated by

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company
and

The North Pacific Steamship Company.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

PLANTS grown in pots can be shipped and planted on the Pacific Coast at any time, except in those sections subject to severe freezing weather; everything grown in the open ground whether evergreen or deciduous can be moved safely only during the dormant season which is roughly from November 1st to April 1st at Eureka, varying somewhat with different plants.

Shipment should be unpacked as soon as possible after arrival. If received in dry weather spray tops thoroughly before removing from boxes. If planting cannot be done immediately everything should be kept thoroughly moist and protected. It is much the best plan to decide in advance where everything is to be set and to have the holes dug. These should be of ample size, not simply large enough to contain the roots; breaking up the surrounding soil is a great help toward quick root growth. As the top soil is almost always the best it should be put just under the roots where they can get the full benefit of it. Manure may be put in the bottom of the hole **if it is thoroughly rotted**; if any doubt about it, put it on the surface as a mulch. The dirt should be packed very tightly around the ball or roots and well pressed down until nearly up to the level of surrounding soil; then water thoroughly and when it has all sunk in cover with an inch or two of loose dry soil, or better mulch with manure.

All evergreen plants are shipped with the dirt on the roots and unless boxed are "balled" and the ball is wrapped in burlap. Don't remove this burlap, but plant it just as received; this is highly important. If weather is dry and warm it is best to leave the tops of all evergreens tied up for two or three days and keep them well sprayed to prevent evaporation from the foliage.

Watering should always be done thoroughly; it is vastly better to give plants a thorough soaking whenever they need it than to give them an insufficient supply at very frequent intervals.

Pruning is a matter requiring judgment and is best learned by observation. In a general way all flowering shrubs are best pruned after their main crop of bloom; conifers of most kinds require very little pruning, only enough to remove branches making an undue growth. Most other pruning depends on circumstances, surroundings and taste so that hard and fast rules are really out of the question.

Remember that all trees and plants will show a hearty appreciation of good care. Water them well when they need it; spray tops during dry weather; mulch them if possible. All effort along these lines will be amply rewarded in results obtained.



RHODODENDRONS

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT OUR QUEEN'S LONG ISLAND NURSERY IN JUNE

Rhododendrons

None of our flowering shrubs equal in floral wealth the hybrid Rhododendrons. They are attractive at all seasons of the year. Magnificent when in bloom and excelling all other evergreens in foliage.

We grow many acres of this beautiful shrub in fifty of the choicest and most hardy varieties, colors ranging from pure white to dark crimson.

The Rhododendron is indigenous to Humboldt County. Thousands of acres within plain view of our Eden Nurseries at Eureka are covered with a dense growth of the native species. The Cottage Gardens Nurseries carries the largest stock and the best selection of varieties in America.

We have 50,000 Rhododendrons growing in our Nurseries at Queens, Long Island. They are thoroughly acclimated and far superior to the newly imported plants so often sent out by the average nursery. In addition to paying special attention to their growing, we have pursued a course of careful selection, until now we can confidently claim that our stock is absolutely the best to be found anywhere, and every one of the varieties we list is thoroughly adapted to our climate.

Our Pacific Coast stock consists of 35,000 plants in more than 75 varieties.

Florists Rhododendrons—viz: those used for forcing:

Pink Pearl—The queen of all forcing Rhododendrons. Giant trusses, beautiful rose-pink blooms; individual florets $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter; not hardy outdoors in the East.

Fine budded plants.

8 to 10 buds.....	\$2.75 each	\$25.00 per 10
10 to 15 ".....	4.50 "	40.00 " 10

White Pearl—Produces the largest trusses as well as the largest individual blooms of any of the commercial Rhododendrons. Trusses a foot in diameter and individual florets 6 inches in diameter are not unusual in our nurseries at Eden. Pure waxy white, deliciously fragrant blooms. Not hardy out of doors on the Atlantic Coast.

Fine specimen plants for forcing.

8 to 10 buds.....	\$2.50 each	\$22.50 per 10
10 to 15 ".....	4.25 "	40.00 " 10

Cynthia—Immense trusses; brilliant deep rose-pink blooms; splendid foliage; fine outdoors on the Pacific Coast; fine budded plants.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.75 each	\$15.00 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	2.00 "	17.50 " 10

Chevalier de Felix Sauvage—Brilliant crimson; very long, broad foliage; not hardy on the Atlantic Coast.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.75 each	\$15.00 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	2.00 "	17.50 " 10

Gomer Waterer—Immense trusses; pure white round petaled blooms of large size and great substance; does fine out of doors on the Pacific Coast.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.75 each	\$15.00 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	2.00 "	17.50 " 10

Catawbiense Alba—Pure white; splendid foliage; hardy everywhere.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.50 each	\$12.50 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	1.75 "	15.00 " 10

Specimen plants.—Prices on application.

Catawbiense Grandiflora—Lavender mauve; splendid foliage; hardy everywhere.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.50 each	\$12.50 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	1.75 "	15.00 " 10

Specimen plants.—Prices on application.

Purpureum Grandiflora—Purplish lavender; splendid foliage; hardy everywhere.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.50 each	\$12.50 per 10
18"—8 to 10 ".....	1.75 "	15.00 " 10

Specimen plants.—Prices on application.



9000 RHODODENDRON GRAFTS 9 WEEKS OLD



SPECIMEN 4 YEAR OLD RHODODENDRON



9 WEEKS OLD RHODODENDRON GRAFTS

Cunningham White—White, buff center, spotted; strong grower; good foliage; valuable principally for forcing.

15"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.00 each	\$ 8.00 per 10
18"—8 to 10 "	1.25 "	10.00 " 10

Jacksonii (Christmas Cheer)—White; very dwarf bushy habit; valued chiefly for early forcing.

12"—6 to 8 buds.....	\$1.25 each	\$10.00 per 10
16"—8 to 10 "	1.50 "	12.50 " 10

GENERAL LIST OF RHODODENDRONS

Catawbiense Hybrids—Very hardy type; suitable for planting out on the Atlantic Coast. The hybrids do equally well on the Pacific Coast.

Prices on Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

15" to 18".....	\$1.25 each	\$10.00 per 10
18" to 22".....	1.50 "	12.50 " 10
22" to 24".....	2.25 "	20.00 " 10

Large specimen plants.—Prices on application.

Abraham Lincoln—Rosy red.

Album Elegans—White.

Album Grandiflorum—White.

Album Novum—White.

Atrosanguineum—Dark scarlet.

Caractacus—Crimson red.

Catawbiense Album—White.

Catawbiense Grandiflorum—Lilac.

Delicatissima—Blush.

Everestianum—Rosy lilac.

Giganteum—Bright rose.

Lady Clermont—Scarlet.

Lady Armstrong—Pale rose.

Parsons Gloriosa—Soft rose.

President Lincoln—Lilac rose.

Purpureum Grandiflorum—Purple.

Roseum Elegans—Rosy lilac.

Roseum Superbum—Soft rose.

Salmoneum Roseum—Salmon rose.

We offer a large stock of following hybrid sorts for planting out on the Pacific Coast, at the following prices:

15" to 18".....	\$1.50 each	\$12.50 per 10
18" to 22".....	1.75 "	15.00 "
22" to 24".....	2.50 "	22.50 "

Large specimen plants.—Prices on application.

Blandyanum—Deep crimson red.

Boule de Niede—White.

Chas. Bagley—Cherry red.

Chas. Dickens—Dark scarlet.

Chas. S. Sargent—Bright scarlet.

Charlie Waterer—Red edged white.

Edwd. S. Rand—Bright scarlet.

F. D. Godman—Crimson blotched.

General Grant—Rosy red.

H. H. Hunnewell—Rich crimson.

H. W. Sargent—Crimson.

Ignatius Sargent—Rosy scarlet.

John Walter—Purplish red.



AZALEA SLAT HOUSE ON A CLOUDY DAY



10,000 AZALEAS IN BLOOM



AZALEA SLAT HOUSE ON A BRIGHT DAY

John Waterer—Crimson red.
Kate Waterer—Rose.
Kettledrum—Crimson.
Lady C. Walsh—White.
Lady Gray Egerton—Blush white.
Lord Powerscourt—Rosy crimson.
Michael Waterer—Scarlet.
Minnie—Blush white.
Mme. Carvalho—White.
Mme. Wagner—Pink, white center.
Mrs. Jno. Clutton—Pure white.
Mrs. John Waterer—Rich crimson.
Mrs. Milner—Rich crimson.
Mrs. R. S. Holford—Rich crimson.
Mrs. Thos. Agnew—White, lemon blotch.
Prince Camille de Rohan—Rose with dark spots.
Wm. Austin—Bright red.

Azalea Indica

We are the largest growers of forcing Azaleas on the American Continent.

We grow only varieties that have been proven good forcers and good sellers on the American market.

Our system of growing Azaleas under slat houses insures the finest colored, dark green, broad foliage.

Our system of packing and shipping insures stock arriving in exactly the same condition as it leaves our nurseries, consequently there is no loss from damage in transit as is often the case with imported stock.

Our season at Eureka being some two months in advance of the season in Belgium insures fully developed, perfectly ripened buds, consequently there is no loss in forcing our stock and all varieties can be brought in on time.

We grow a limited list of varieties suited to the strict requirements of the American Florists' Christmas and Easter trade.

CHRISTMAS VARIETIES

Mme. Petrick—Double, brilliant deep rose; abundant bloomer; well-shaped plant. The surest variety for Christmas forcing.

Mme. Petrick Superba—Bright rose edged white. 14 to 16-inch crowns, \$2.00 each; 12 to 14-inch crowns, \$1.75 each.

Simon Mardner—Bright rose; very double; heavy foliage; large blooms. Sure forcer for Christmas.

Mme. Ernest Eckhaute—Purplish crimson, undulated margin; double.

Mme. J. Haerens—Deep crimson red; very brilliant; stock limited.

Memoire de L. Van Houtte—Double, brilliant crimson; early. 14 to 16-inch crowns, \$2.00 each; 12 to 14-inch crowns, \$1.75 each; 10 to 12-inch crowns, \$1.25 each.

Haerewill's Pink Pearl—Sometimes called Christmas Pink. Double, large full blooms; color beautiful salmon-flesh same as Enchantress carnation. We consider this one of the most promising Christmas Azaleas on the market today. Stock limited. 14 to 16-inch crowns, \$2.00 each; 12 to 14-inch crowns, \$1.75 each; 10 to 12-inch crowns, \$1.25 each.

Hexe—Small, double crimson blooms. Sure forcer for Christmas and a ready seller.

Talisman—Double salmon, purple blotch, large white margin; for early forcing.



5000 RHODODENDRONS PINK PEARL AND WHITE PEARL



SPECIMEN RHODODENDRON PINK PEARL



FIELD OF 4 YEAR SPECIMEN RHODODENDRON

EASTER VARIETIES

(Not suitable for Christmas forcing)

Chas. Enke—Single rose-salmon, white margin; late.**Chicago**—Double salmon, white margin.**De Schryveriana**—Rich rose shaded vermilion red; margined white with dark red blotch.**Deutsche Perle**—Pure double white; fine large blooms; best white for forcing.**Dr. Moore**—Double deep rose; fine variety; late.**Emperor of Brazil**—**Empress of India**—Rich rosy salmon.**Jan Peters**—**Mme. Van der Cruyssen**—Crimson; semi-double.**Mme. J. Vervaene**—Double salmon rose; white margin; very large blooms.**Marie Louise**—Single white, white striped rose; late.**Niobe**—Double white; very fine.**Prof. Wolters**—Single pink, white margin.**Vervaeneana Alba**—Splendid double white; very large blooms; early and a grand bloomer. Sometimes sports back to Vervaeneana Rose.**Vervaeneana Rose**—Double rose, white margin; very large blooms; profuse bloomer. Early and a splendid variety for midwinter forcing.

Prices for all Azalea Indica for selected well-budded stock, except where noted:

	Each	Per 10
22 to 24" crowns	\$4.00	\$35.00
20 to 22" "	3.25	30.00
18 to 20" "	2.75	25.00
16 to 18" "	2.25	20.00
14 to 16" "	1.60	15.00
12 to 14" "	1.25	11.00
10 to 12" "	1.00	9.00

BRILLIANT COLORS OF EUREKA GROWN STOCK

All Azaleas grown in our Eureka soil under our improved cultural system produce much more brilliant pure tones of color than imported stock. The same is true of Tulips, Narcissus and Hyacinths. All Hydrangeas, whatever the color, turn to a brilliant blue after six months' growth in our nurseries. All varieties of Sweet Peas are much more brilliant in color grown at Eureka than at any other point we have observed.



10,000 JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINES



5,000 IRISH YEWS



10,000 CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Coniferous Evergreens

In this division we list Trees and Shrubs that are usually known as "Evergreens." They have either needle-like foliage like the Pine or flattened foliage like Cypress or Arbor Vitae.

Abies concolor—White Fir—Very symmetrical tree with bluish foliage.

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10

Cedrus atlantica glauca—Blue variety of the Mt. Atlas Cedar—Rather open growth while young but old trees are compact and symmetrical.

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each; \$3.50 per 10

Cedrus deodara—Deodar or Indian Cedar—Very graceful tree of pyramidal outline; glaucous foliage and slightly drooping branches.

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—Improved form of the Lawson Cypress with much more glaucous foliage. Growth symmetrical; leader and tips of branches drooping.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10; \$100.00 per 100

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 1.25 each; 10.00 per 10; 80.00 per 100

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis—Tree of pyramidal habit with very dark green foliage.

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100

Chamaecyparis obtusa (trained)—Japanese Cypress—These trees have been trained into columnar shape by the Japanese. Branches horizontal with flattened, dark green foliage.

Balled, 6 to 6½ ft. \$15.00 each; \$125.00 per 10

Balled, 5½ to 6 ft. 12.50 each; 100.00 per 10

Balled, 5 to 5½ ft. 10.00 each; 80.00 per 10

Balled, 4 to 4½ ft. 7.50 each; 60.00 per 10

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. 5.00 each; 40.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 3.00 each; 25.00 per 10

Chamaecyparis obtusa aurea (trained)—A form of the above with golden foliage.

Balled, 4 to 4½ ft. \$7.50 each; \$60.00 per 10

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. 5.00 each; 40.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 4.00 each; 35.00 per 10

Chamaecyparis obtusa compacta—Small tree of compact, conical growth; foliage flattened, dark green.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$2.00 each; \$18.00 per 10

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 1.75 each; 15.00 per 10; \$125.00 per 100

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 1.50 each; 12.50 per 10; 100.00 per 100

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera—Small tree with thread-like branchlets; pyramidal growth; very graceful.

Balled, 3½ to 4 ft. \$4.00 each; \$35.00 per 10

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00 each; 25.00 per 10; \$200.00 per 100

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 1.25 each; 10.00 per 10; 80.00 per 100

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea—Golden form of the preceding; growth more dwarf and spreading.

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10

Chamaecyparis squarrosa sulfurea—Low growing globular shrub with bluish-green foliage on inner branches and tips of branchlets sulphur yellow.

Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 80c each; \$6.00 per 10

Cryptomeria japonica elegans—Japanese Cedar—Graceful, small tree or shrub with recurving branchlets; green in summer but turning to a beautiful bronze in winter.

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10

Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100

Cupressus sempervirens royalii—Improved variety of the Italian Cypress; branches very closely appressed and forming a beautiful columnar tree.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 1.00 each; 8.00 per 10



EDEN OFFICE



5,000 ENGLISH HOLLIES



PRIZE DECORATED AUTO - EUREKA SWEET PEA CARNIVAL

- Juniperus chinensis**—Chinese Juniper—Dense, compact tree of conical outline; foliage glaucous green.
 Balled, 2½ to 3 ft.....\$1.50 each
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft..... 1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
- Juniperus chinensis argenteo-variegata**—Similar to preceding; branchlets more slender and variegated with white.
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
- Juniperus chinensis fortunei**—Columnar, erect growing tree with grayish-green foliage.
 Balled, 3½ to 4 ft.....\$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
 Balled, 3 to 3½ ft..... 1.00 each; 8.00 per 10
- Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana**—Horizontally spreading branches with nodding branchlets; foliage grayish green.
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft.....\$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft..... 1.00 each; 8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
- Juniperus excelsa stricta**—Greek Juniper—Upright growth, compact; glaucous foliage.
 Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
- Juniperus sabina prostrata**—Long trailing branches; foliage dark green; valuable for rockeries.
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft.....\$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10
- Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia**—Procumbent branches, dark green foliage.
 Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
- Juniperus virginiana glauca**—Blue form of the Virginia Cedar; growth upright and vigorous.
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft.....\$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft..... 1.25 each; 10.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100
- Juniperus virginiana kosteriana**—Spreading branches with drooping tips; foliage dark green.
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....\$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100
- Picea excelsa**—Norway Spruce—Graceful, symmetrical tree; hardy and vigorous; useful for windbreaks.
 Balled, 1 to 1½ ft......60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100
- Sciadopitys verticillata**—Umbrella Pine—Very symmetrical tree of pyramidal growth; needle-like leaves in whorls; suitable for tub culture.
 Balled, 5 to 6 ft.....\$8.00 each; \$75.00 per 10
 Balled, 4½ to 5 ft..... 7.00 each; 60.00 per 10
 Balled, 3½ to 4 ft..... 4.00 each; 35.00 per 10
 Balled, 2½ to 3 ft..... 2.50 each; 20.00 per 10
- Sequoia sempervirens**—Redwood—The well-known California timber tree; foliage similar to Hemlock, dark green.
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....\$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft..... 75c each; 6.00 per 10; 50.00 per 100
- Taxus baccata fastigiata**—Irish Yew—Tree of upright, columnar growth; foliage dark green; suitable for tub culture.
 Balled, 4½ to 5 ft.....\$4.00 each
 Balled, 4 to 4½ ft..... 3.75 each; \$35.00 per 10
 Balled, 3½ to 4 ft..... 3.25 each; 30.00 per 10
 Balled, 3 to 3½ ft..... 2.50 each; 22.50 per 10
- Taxus baccata fastigiata aurea**—Golden form of preceding.
 Balled, 3 to 3½ ft.....\$3.00 each; \$27.50 per 10
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft..... 2.50 each; 22.50 per 10
- Taxus baccata overeinderi**—Somewhat similar to Irish Yew but more pyramidal in outline; foliage lighter green.
 Balled, 2½ to 3 ft.....\$1.75 each; \$15.00 per 10; \$125.00 per 100
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft..... 1.50 each; 12.50 per 10; 100.00 per 100
- Taxus baccata repandens**—Compact form of the English Yew; globular habit.
 Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10
- Taxus cuspidata brevifolia**—Dense shrub with numerous branches; foliage dark green.
 Balled, 2½ to 3 ft......75c each; \$6.00 per 10
 Balled, 2 to 2½ ft......60c each; 5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100



STANDARD BOXWOOD



PYRAMIDAL BOXWOOD



STANDARD AND BALLSHAPED BOXWOOD

Thuya gigantea magnifica aurea—Very graceful tree with intense golden foliage.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$2.50 each; \$20.00 per 10

Thuya occidentalis pumila—A compact, globular form of the American Arbor Vitae.

Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal form of the American Arbor Vitae.

Balled, 6 to 7 ft. \$3.50 each; \$30.00 per 10

Balled, 5 to 6 ft. 3.00 each; 25.00 per 10

Thuya occidentalis sibirica—Siberian Arbor Vitae—Compact tree of broadly pyramidal growth.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$2.00 each; \$15.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 1.50 each; 12.50 per 10

Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua—Golden variety of the Chinese Arbor Vitae; decidedly conical in outline.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$3.00 each; \$25.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 2.00 each; 17.50 per 10; \$150.00 per 100

Thuya orientalis aurea nana—Very densely branched shrub; the flattened branchlets stand edgewise to the trunk; tips of branches intensely golden; broadly conical in outline.

Balled, 3½ to 4 ft. \$5.00 each

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. 4.00 each; \$35.00 per 10

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00 each; 25.00 per 10

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 2.50 each; 20.00 per 10

Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 2.00 each; 17.50 per 10

Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 75c each; 6.00 per 10

Thuya "Rosedale"—A new hybrid; growth similar to Chinese Arbor Vitae but foliage softer and tufted; tips of branchlets a beautiful silvery white.

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. \$3.50 each

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00 each

Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 2.00 each

BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens—This well-known plant requires no description; we have the following trained forms to offer:

Pyramids:

Balled, 5 to 5½ ft. \$10.00 each

Balled, 4½ to 5 ft. 8.00 each

Balled, 4 to 4½ ft. 6.00 each

Balled, 3½ to 4 ft. 4.00 each

Balled, 3 to 3½ ft. 3.00 each

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 2.50 each

Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 2.00 each

Standards:

Balled, 36-inch stem, 18-inch head. \$6.00 each

Balled, 24-inch stem, 18-inch head. 5.00 each

Balled, 18-inch stem, 12-inch head. 3.00 each

Balled, 12-inch stem, 12-inch head. 2.00 each

Globes:

Balled, 24x24 inches. \$10.00 each

Balled, 18x18 inches. 7.50 each

HOLLIES

Ilex aquifolium pyramidalis—The well-known plant that is in such demand at Christmas for its red berries and glossy, dark-green foliage. This variety is self fertile and will bear wherever conditions are favorable.

Balled, 5 to 6 ft. \$5.00 each

Balled, 4 to 5 ft. 4.00 each

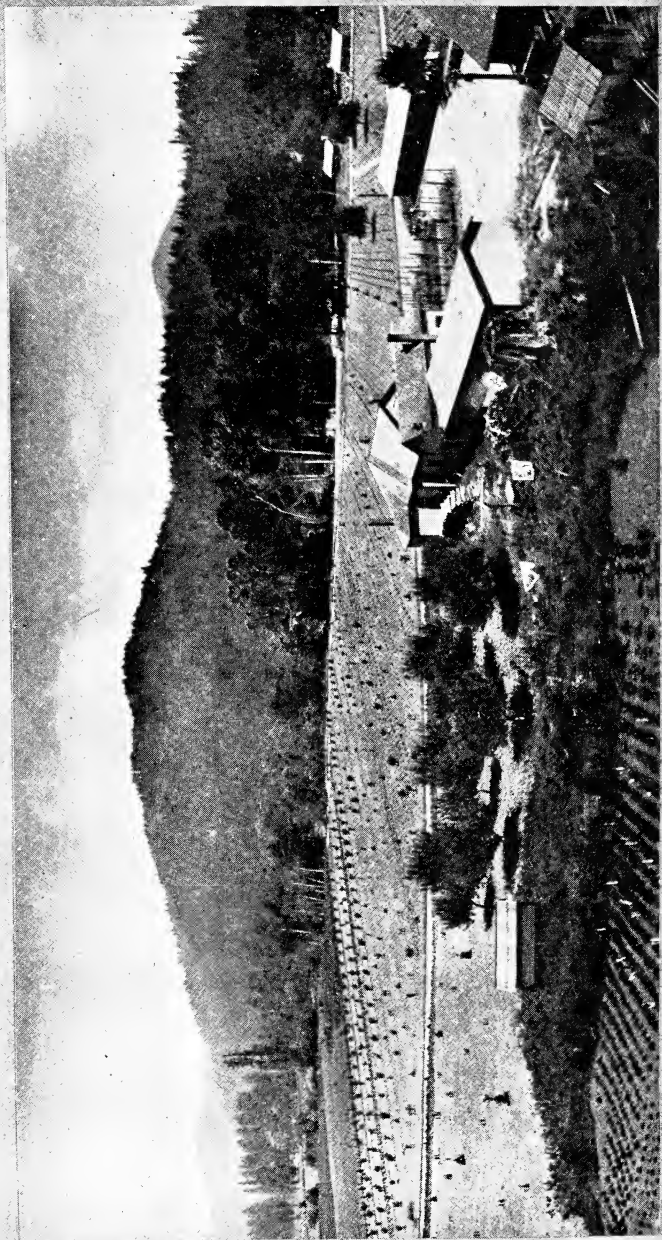
Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 3.00 each

Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 2.25 each

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Abelia grandiflora—Graceful shrub with small leaves and pinkish-white flowers; blooms during summer.

Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10

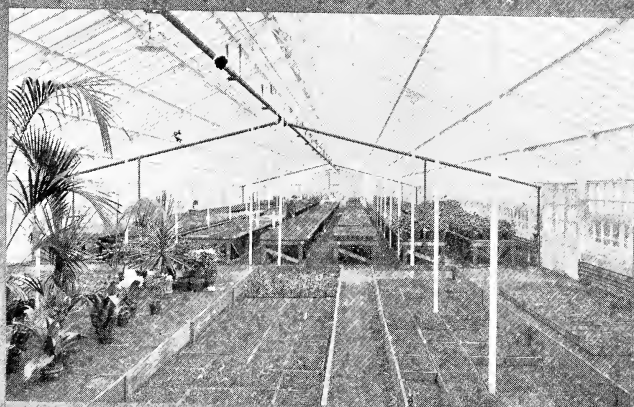


YOUNG FRANQUETTE WALNUT ORCHARD, CARLOTTA RANCH

- Acacia baileyana**—One of the earliest Acacias to bloom; flowers deep yellow; foliage small and feathery; very glaucous.
7-inch pot, 5 to 6 ft. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10
- Arbutus unedo**—Strawberry Tree—Very ornamental tree, especially in winter when covered with strawberry-like fruits; foliage rich green.
Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. \$1.50 each
Balled, 2 to 2½ ft. 1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 1.00 each; 8.00 per 10
- Berberis darwini**—Shrub with holly-like leaves and blue berries; clusters of yellow flowers adorn the branches in early Spring; desirable for hedges.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Choisya ternata**—Mexican Orange—Compact shrub with glossy, three-parted leaves; flowers in small clusters on ends of branches; very fragrant.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 60c each
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10
- Coprosma baueri**—Low, spreading shrub with very glossy leaves which never seem to become dusty.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10
4-inch pot, 8 to 12 inches. 25c each; 2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100
- Cornus capitata**—Evergreen Dogwood—Very beautiful small tree; flowers like the Cherokee rose, white; followed by pulpy orange red fruits which resemble the Chinese Lichi nut.
Balled, 2½ to 3 ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Cotoneaster acuminata** (C. nepalensis)—Erect, semi-evergreen shrub with small leaves which are greenish-gray and silky underneath. In winter the branches are covered with cherry red berries all along the branches.
Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 75c each; 6.00 per 10
- Cotoneaster applanata**—Shrub about 6 ft. high with arching branches; leaves green above, yellowish gray underneath, tomentose; red berries in winter.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Cotoneaster franchetti**—Similar to preceding; berries rosy salmon.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Erica melanthera**—One of the most beautiful Heathers; upright growth and profuse bloomer; flowers rosy pink.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 1.00 each; 8.00 per 10
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 75c each; 6.00 per 10
- Erica mediterranea**—Of compact, dense growth; flowers pink.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 50c each; 4.00 per 10
We have balled plants 8 to 12 inches high to offer of the following varieties at 50c each; \$4.00 per 10:
Codonodes veitchi.
Lusitanica.
Persoluta.
Persoluta alba.
Triumphans.
- Escallonia rubra**—Handsome shrub of dense growth with dark green, glossy leaves; flowers bright red, in terminal racemes.
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10
- Eucalyptus ficifolia**—Scarlet-Flowering Gum—Growth slower than most Eucalyptus; very beautiful tree when in bloom as whole top is covered with scarlet flowers.
4-inch pot, 3 to 4 ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Eugenia myrtifolia**—Small tree with glossy foliage, which is reddish on young shoots.
Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 50c each; 4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100
- Kalmia latifolia**—Mountain Laurel—A native shrub of the Eastern States. In spring it is covered with large panicles of rosy pink flowers.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100
- Leptospermum laevigatum**—Large, spreading shrub with grayish-green leaves; white blossoms along branches in early spring.
4-inch pot, 1½ to 2 ft. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRIALS



HARDENING YOUNG NURSERY STOCK

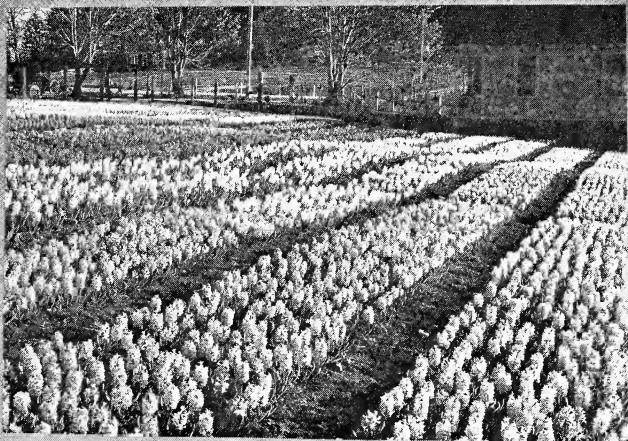


EXPERIMENTAL FORCING HOUSE

- Leptospermum nicholsi**—A red flowering variety which is most striking when in bloom; the flowers are deep red and borne in greatest profusion; foliage small, reddish on new shoots.
4-inch pot, 1 to 1½ ft. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10
- Ligustrum ovalifolium**—California Privet—The well-known hedge plant.
Naked roots, 2 to 3 ft. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100
- Myrtus communis**—Common Myrtle—Small shrub with glossy, light-green foliage; pure white flowers; berries bluish black.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100
- Myrtus communis microphylla**—A variety of the preceding with smaller leaves.
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
- Myrtus luma**—Growth erect; leaves dark green tinged reddish brown; twisted.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
- Photinia arbutifolia**—Christmas Berry, Toyon—The well-known shrub found in most canyons of California; covered with large clusters of red berries during winter.
4-inch pot, 8 to 12 inches. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100
- Veronica decussata**—Globular, low growing shrub with blue flowers in spikes at ends of branches.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10
Balled, 8 to 12 inches. 30c each; 2.50 per 10
- Veronica speciosa andersoni**—Stronger growth than preceding; flowers lilac purple.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100
- Veronica speciosa imperialis**—Leaves dark green with reddish purple edges and veins; flowers amaranth red.
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 40c each; 3.50 per 10
- Veronica speciosa variegata**—Variety with variegated leaves; flowers blue.
Balled 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

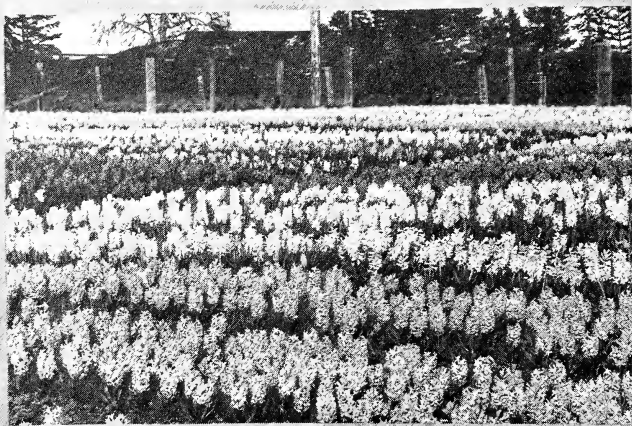
- Berberis thunbergi**—Used extensively for hedges; foliage green in summer turning to orange and red in fall; berries bright red.
Naked roots, 1 to 1½ ft. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100
- Hydrangea hortensis**—Shrub with large leaves and immense clusters of pink flowers.
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10



A PACIFIC COAST HYACINTH FIELD



A PACIFIC COAST TULIP FIELD



ANOTHER PACIFIC COAST HYACINTH FIELD

Holland Bulbs

We are the largest growers of Holland Bulbs in America. Having acquired the entire stock of the Holland Bulb Farm of Victoria, B. C., and moving the same to our own Bulb Farm near Eureka gives us the largest commercial stock of American grown bulbs in the United States.

In addition, we have made contracts for enormous quantities of extra selected large bulbs from the most responsible growers in Holland.

Our stock of Holland Bulbs is second to that of no other American firm, either in quantity, quality, size of bulbs or selection of varieties suitable for growing in the Western Hemisphere.

The advantages of Pacific Coast grown bulbs are many.

First—The Pacific Coast grown bulbs ripen some six weeks before the bulbs grown in Holland begin to ripen.

Second—They ripen during a uniformly rainless season and their ripening is not interrupted by unseasonable rains nor by undue wet conditions in the soil under which the bulbs are growing.

Third—While the soil in which our bulbs are grown is light and friable in texture and is thoroughly drained during our winter rainy season, it retains its moisture for a long period after the dry season sets in; in consequence of which our bulbs ripen slowly, evenly, continuously and thoroughly, growing to the maximum in size and solidity. All purchasers of American grown bulbs will secure stock that can be forced in less time than imported stock and uniformly more sure to bloom when wanted.

OUR STOCK OF AMERICAN GROWN BULBS

Ready for delivery is limited for the present, consequently we can accept only trial orders for small quantities.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Most Desirable Soils for Growing Bulbs

The soil for all Holland Bulbs should be well drained. Hyacinths do best in rather old, somewhat sandy soils enriched with plenty of old, well-decomposed cow manure. Narcissus and Tulips do well in rather heavier loamy soils but require an abundance of well-decayed humus. All bulbs are impatient of dense heavy clays and especially of sour wet situations. If the soils are too heavy and wet Hyacinths become diseased and decay, while Tulips and Narcissus produce small, inferior bulbs.

Compost for Potting Up Bulbs for Forcing

Should be composed of free open soil of good substance, enriched by adding one-fifth in bulk of thoroughly decomposed cow manure and chopped sods to furnish the necessary humus and mechanical condition.

In potting Hyacinths a quarter of an inch of sharp sand under the base of the bulb may be used to advantage; after placing the bulb in position, fill up around the bulb, firming the soil moderately. When finished the top of the bulb should just appear above the surface of the soil. After potting place the pots in a cold situation, an open shed or cold frame where the pots are well protected from the sun's heat is best. Water them well and when the top of the pots are fairly dried out cover with a foot of clean, coarse ashes, cocoanut fiber or pulverized Belgian Peat. Place an inverted 3-inch flower pot over the crown of each Hyacinth bulb to prevent rotting and discoloration of the tips of the foliage through contact with the covering material. Allow the pots to stand six weeks undisturbed, then examine, and those which are well rooted may be moved to cold frame or cool greenhouse, placed close to



ANOTHER PACIFIC COAST TULIP FIELD

the glass, until the foliage becomes green, after which they may be moved to warmer quarters for forcing. If the heat is increased gradually day by day and the forcing proceeds slowly with plenty of ventilation during the warmer portions of the day, larger and better colored blooms and stronger stems and spikes will be secured.

The culture of *Narcissus* and *Tulips* for forcing is the same as for *Hyacinths*.

Bulb Culture in the Open Ground in Beds and Borders

Hyacinths should be planted 4 inches deep in very light sandy soils, 3 inches deep in the heavier loamy soils; that is, the top or crown of the bulb should be 3 to 4 inches below the surface of the soil, in squares about 6 inches apart each way. After planting, firm the soil moderately, then round off the surface of the bed to facilitate the running off of heavy rains. Cover the beds with a mulching of coarse litter to protect from severe weather and to prevent high winds blowing off the soil and exposing the bulbs.

The *Narcissus* prefers a deep, rather moist loam. Do not use stable manure, as it is injurious. Fine bone meal is the best and hydrated lime may be used to great advantage in all acid soils. Apply bone meal at the rate of 2,000 lbs. to the acre three or four weeks before planting and rake into the soil thoroughly. About a week before planting, apply lime at the rate of a ton to the acre, then spade up the soil and mix the lime thoroughly to a depth of one foot. Plant the bulbs 3 inches deep, the crown of the bulb 3 inches under the surface of the soil.

The outdoor culture of **Tulips** is identical with the culture of *Hyacinths* in every respect. Keep all bulb beds free from weeds but do not bruise the foliage when working around the plants, as this leads to disease and the loss of bloom and finally destroys the more tender varieties of bulbs.

The Tulip

Is one of the most satisfactory of Holland Bulbs to grow on the Pacific Coast. It is also forced in immense quantities by the leading American florists for sale either as a cut bloom or in pots or pans. As a bedding plant it affords magnificent displays of masses of brilliant, attractive colors. Its ease of culture and uniform success makes it desirable for use in many situations.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

We offer only the most distinct and pleasing sorts, all of which have been thoroughly tried out in California, Oregon, Washington and many other states.

Price list follows:

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per doz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Belle Alliance —Scarlet, sweet scented; fine for forcing and bedding.....	\$ 0.30	\$1.75
Brilliant Star —Very brilliant vermilion red; large, good forcer.....	.50	4.00
Canary Bird (True)—Pure yellow.....	.30	2.00
Cardinal Rampollo —Combination orange and golden yellow; forces easily.....	.40	2.75
Cottage Maid —White bordered with pink.....	.30	1.75
Couleur Cardinal —Brilliant crimson; the flower is large and well shaped; very suitable for forcing and bedding..	.40	2.50
Chrysolora —Pure golden yellow; one of the best tulips for forcing.....	.30	1.75
Crimson Brilliant —Extra fine for bedding and forcing....	.30	1.75



BULB CURING CELLAR



TULIPS-MOTHER BULBS



TULIPS-CLUSTERS OF BULBS



TULIPS-MOTHER BULBS AND PROGENY



HYACINTHS WELL-GROWN



NARCISSUS-CLUSTERS



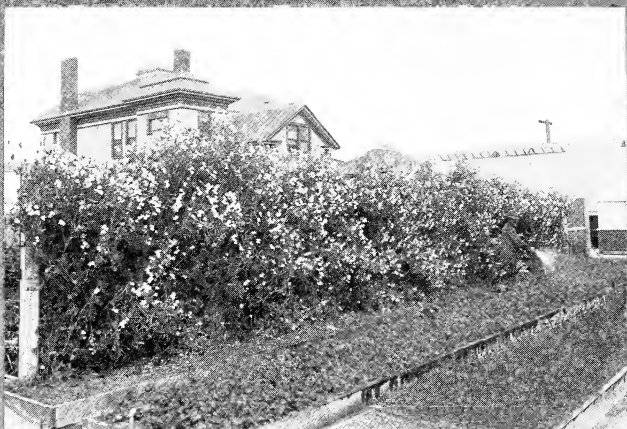
DARWIN TULIP ORIGINAL STOCK AND FIVE-FOLD INCREASE

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Duchesse de Parma —Bright orange scarlet, yellow border.	\$0.30	\$1.75
Herman Schlegel —Citron yellow La Reine. . . . .	.40	2.75
Gold Finch (Pure Yellow Prince)—Golden yellow. . . . .	.30	1.75
Jenny —Silky carmine rose, white center; large flower, beautifully formed. . . . .	.40	2.75
Joost von Vondel, White (Lady Borell)—Pure white; extra large. . . . .	.40	2.75
Joost von Vondel —Cherry red, striped and flaked white; large. . . . .	.40	2.75
Keizerskroon —Bright red with broad yellow edge. Has always been a favorite for outdoor planting. . . . .	.40	2.75
King of Yellows —Deep golden yellow. . . . .	.30	1.75
La Reine —White and pinkish, shaded; best market variety . . . . .	.25	1.50
La Reine Maximus —One of the novelties; best of all white tulips. . . . .	.40	2.75
La Mataleas —Rose edged white; early. . . . .	.40	2.75
McKinley —Dull cerise red, inside bright orange red with yellow base; fine for forcing. . . . .	.50	4.00
Mon Tresor —Large yellow. The best and earliest of all yellow tulips for forcing. . . . .	.30	2.75
Pink Beauty —Pink, slightly shaded white. . . . .	.50	4.00
Prince of Austria —Bright orange vermillion; large flowers, sweet scented; fine for bedding or forcing. . . . .	.40	2.75
Proserpine —Carmine rose; extra fine for forcing. . . . .	.40	2.75
Queen of the Netherlands —Beautiful blush pink; large flower. . . . .	.30	1.75
Rose Luisante —Deep pink; a showy variety for forcing and bedding. . . . .	.40	2.75
Thomas Moore —Apricot orange or terra cotta color; fine shaped flower; the finest orange tulip for forcing. . . . .	.30	1.75
Vermilion Brilliant —One of the best scarlets for forcing. When forced the flower is very large, and the color is the most brilliant of all scarlets. . . . .	.40	2.75
White Hawk —Very fine; pure white; very early. . . . .	.40	2.75
White Swan —Pure white; true egg-shaped flower. . . . .	.30	2.00
Yellow Prince —Fine yellow; very sweet scented; early and a fine forcer. . . . .	.30	1.75

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per doz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Blanche Rosette (true)—Fine pink.	\$0.30	\$1.75
Couronne d'Or —Fine yellow; one of the best yellow tulips for forcing; extra long stem. . . . .	.40	2.75
El Toreador —Red with orange yellow border. . . . .	.40	2.75
Lac Van Haarlem —Brilliant rosy violet; large; very double; splendid for bedding.	1.25	9.00
Le Matador —Scarlet; good forcer. . . . .	.40	2.75
Murillo —Extra fine light pink. This is decidedly the best double pink tulip for forcing and bedding. . . . .	.35	2.25
Schoonoord —Pure white; the purest white double tulip in cultivation. . . . .	.40	2.75
Tea Rose —Soft pale yellow shaded apricot; quite unique in color in double tulips. . . . .	.35	2.25
Yellow Rose —Pure yellow, true; sweet scented. . . . .	.30	1.75
Vuurbaak —Very bright scarlet; immense flowers; fine for Easter forcing. . . . .	.40	2.75



SWEET PEAS 20' GROWTH



CARLOTTA RANCH CONDITION MAY 1 ST. 1915



INTENSIVE GARDENING IN EUREKA

BREEDER TULIPS

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per doz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Charles Dickens —Soft rosy red, white base; very large, egg-shaped flower.	\$1.50	\$10.00
Chestnut (Novelty)—Very dark brown, almost black; very effective; height 24 inches. . . . .	.50	4.00
La Singuliere —Opening silvery white, heavily flushed at margin with dark maroon crimson; a distinct variety.	1.75	12.50
Medea —Salmon carmine, a color that keeps well; one of the largest tulips known. . . . .	.50	4.00

DARWIN TULIPS

This strain of midseason flowering Tulips is beyond question the most attractive of any of the strains into which the great Tulip family has been classified. The strong, long stems, the immense and most brilliant and often curiously colored blooms are the wonder and delight of every amateur as well as professional gardener. When one adds to these qualities the great durability of the blooms and their adaptability for cut flower purposes, one wonders why ten times the number now annually sold are not used.

Our collection is the best selected and choicest collection of Darwins offered in America.

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per doz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Anton Roozen —Vivid rose-pink with white base, marked blue; height 23 inches.	\$0.50	\$4.00
Baronne de la Tonnaye —Bright rose margined blush rose; splendid forcer; height 26 inches. . . . .	.35	2.50
Carl Becker —Pale rose violet with center flushed salmon rose; good forcer; height 32 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Calleope —Soft rose; very fine. . . . .	.40	2.75
Clara Butt —Clear self-colored salmon rosy pink; the finest Darwin tulip of its class; height 21 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Dream —Beautiful soft lilac; large flower; height 26 inches. . . . .	.70	5.00
Electra —Soft rosy lilac with a broad grayish margin; medium sized flower of distinct shape; height 26 inches. . . . .	.80	5.50
Europe —Scarlet, white center. . . . .	.45	3.25
Faust —Dark satiny purple with blue base; very large; height 30 inches.	1.25	10.00
Glow —Dazzling vermilion scarlet; center white with black markings; a very beautiful tulip; height 23 inches. . . . .	.45	3.25
Gustave Doree —Bright cerise pink edged silvery rose with white center; height 25 inches. . . . .	.45	3.25
Isis (true)—Fiery crimson scarlet with blue base; large and beautiful; height 26 inches. . . . .	.50	4.00
Kate Greenaway —White slightly flushed lilac rose; very beautiful; very late; height 24 inches. . . . .	.35	2.50
La Candeur (White Queen)—Lovely soft white slightly tinged blush, anthers black; a beautiful, large, globular, erect flower. . . . .	.40	2.75
Lantern —Pale silvery lilac passing to white; inside clear lilac with white base; height 20 inches. . . . .	.50	4.00
La Tulipe Noire (The Black Tulip)—Very large flower of a unique color; height 25 inches.	1.25	10.00
La Tristesse —Dull slaty blue with a white base; a very distinct Darwin. . . . .	.80	5.50
L'Ingenue —Beautiful soft rosy white.	1.00	8.00
Loveliness —Soft carmine rose, very warm and brilliant color; splendid forcer; height 21 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Mme. Krelage —Vivid rose; height 28 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Margaret —Silvery, pale rose, flushed white; extra fine for forcing; height 22 inches. . . . .	.35	2.50



COTTAGE GARDENS COMPANY'S HOLT BABY TRACTOR AND LAND LEVELER PUTTING IN IRRIGATION LEVELS

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Massachusetts —Vivid pink with white center; large flowers; height 26 inches.	\$0.40	\$2.75
Mrs. Farncombe Sanders —Scarlet with rosy shade; inside vivid cerise scarlet with white center marked blue; one of the best reds; height 25 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Mrs. Cleveland —Soft flesh white suffused old rose, blue center; splendid for borders in partial shade; height 24 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Mrs. Stanley —Large purplish rose with blue base. . . . .	.50	4.00
Painted Lady —Creamy white, faintly tinged soft heliotrope when opening; height 27 inches. . . . .	.50	3.75
Pride of Haarlem —Bright rose suffused with purple; height 28 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Prof. Rauwenhoff —Full cherry rose with ivory white and blue star at base; large; height 28 inches. . . . .	.70	5.00
Prof. Francis Darwin —Crimson scarlet with blue base; large bold flower; height 22 inches. . . . .	.35	2.50
Psyche —Rich rosy pink, inside shaded silvery rose with pale blue base; height 26 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
Reverend H. Ewbank —Vivid heliotrope lilac with lighter tint at margin. . . . .	.40	2.75
Sieraad van Flora —Bright red with a blue base; a fine forcing variety; height 24 inches. . . . .	.50	4.00
Suzon —Soft buff rose shading to blush at margin of petals; inside soft flesh pink with white center; height 25 inches. . . . .	.70	5.00
Torch —Clear sparkling red. . . . .	.65	4.50
Washington —Violet rose. . . . .	.65	4.50
Wedding Veil —Creamy white flushed lilac with clear white base and black anthers; height 23 inches. . . . .	.40	2.75
William Copeland —Bright violet; beautiful forcer; height 24 inches. . . . .	.50	3.75
Yolande —Rosy pink shaded salmon.	2.00	12.50
Zulu —Blackish violet.	1.25	9.00

LATE SINGLE OR COTTAGE TULIPS

We offer a very select collection of all the most distinct and desirable sorts. Our Bulbs will be found unusually large and of exceptional quality.

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per dozen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Bouton d'Or —The finest and deepest golden yellow tulip for cutting.	\$0.30	\$2.00
Carnation —White turning into carmine pink. . . . .	.40	2.75
Elegans —Scarlet. . . . .	.40	2.75
Fairy Queen —Heliotrope color with yellow; very large. . . . .	.40	2.75
Elegans Lutea Maxima (Golden Spire)—A grand flower; orange yellow. . . . .	.40	2.75
Ellen Willmott —One of the finest May-flowering tulips; soft yellow; sweet scented. . . . .	.40	2.75
Flame —A grand scarlet tulip. . . . .	.40	2.75
Fulgens —Rich crimson; very tall. . . . .	.40	2.75
Gala Beauty —Blotched vermilion and golden yellow; a beautiful flower.	1.50	10.00
Golden Eagle —Yellow striped red. . . . .	.30	2.00
Gesneriana Lutea —Extra large yellow. . . . .	.35	2.50
Gesneriana Spathulata Major —Rich crimson scarlet; blue-black center; very showy. . . . .	.35	2.50
Glare of the Garden —Dazzling scarlet; immense flowers. . . . .	.50	4.00
Inglescombe Pink —Beautiful salmon-rose; one of the finest May-flowering tulips. . . . .	.40	2.75



3 VIEWS IN THE MOST MODERN CARNATION HOUSE IN THE WORLD

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Inglescombe Scarlet —Brilliant scarlet, black base.	\$0.65	\$4.50
Inglescombe Yellow —May be called the yellow Darwin Tulip. Large flower of a perfect form; glossy canary yellow; very beautiful. . . . .	.70	5.00
Le Reve —Light violet turning pink; early forcer; lasts a long time in bloom. . . . .	.70	5.00
La Merveille —Large orange red with carmine. . . . .	.30	2.00
Picotée (Maiden's Blush)—Pure white margined rose; a most elegant flower with graceful recurved petals. . . . .	.30	2.00
Pride of Inglescombe —White edged carmine rose; long pointed flower; beautiful.	1.25	9.00
Retroflexa —Splendid yellow flowers with elegantly recurved petals; fine for cutting. . . . .	.35	2.50
Royal White (true)—Pure white with yellow center. . . . .	.40	2.75

PARROT TULIPS

Most curious in form and color of all Tulips

(Postage is additional; allow $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per dozen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Lutea Major —Large yellow.	\$0.30	\$2.00
Perfecta —Yellow spotted red. . . . .	.30	2.00
Cramoise Brilliant (true)—A splendid improvement; deep crimson with large black star-shaped center; the finest and best of all Parrot tulips; is suitable for pot culture but the forcing must be done slowly. . . . .	.30	2.00
Preciosa —Red with few yellow stripes. . . . .	.30	2.00
Cafe Brun —Brown on a yellow ground. . . . .	.30	2.00

The Narcissus

In its many and varied forms and varieties is not one whit less valuable and desirable than the Tulip to both the amateur and professional florist on the Pacific Coast the Narcissus have proved hardy, persistent bloomers, giving great masses of the largest and purest colored blooms on wonderfully strong long stems. When planted in permanent situations the bulbs continue to increase for years, finally forming dense masses which must be lifted and divided and replanted. It is the most valuable and important bulb for naturalizing. Our collection of the choicest proved varieties cannot be very well improved.

We have under trial hundreds of novelties which are yet too scarce to be offered for sale but which will be offered in due time.

NARCISSUS AJAX BICOLOR

(Postage is additional; allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per doz., 12 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Empress —Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.	\$0.50	\$3.75
Victoria —Bold, erect flower with creamy white perianth and rich yellow trumpet. . . . .	.50	3.75
Horsfieldi —Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow. . . . .	.40	2.75
Grandis —White perianth, yellow trumpet; later than Empress. . . . .	.35	2.50
Princess —Primrose perianth, yellow trumpet. . . . .	.30	2.00
Glory of Sassenheim —Pure white perianth with rich golden yellow trumpet; very large.	1.75	12.00
Glory of Noordwijk —A grand bicolor; large yellow trumpet, petals sulphur yellow.	3.00	20.00
Mme. Plomp —Pure white, solid perianth; golden yellow trumpet; very large. . . . .	.65	4.50

NARCISSUS AJAX YELLOW

(Postage is additional; allow 1½ lbs. per doz., 12 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Emperor —Perianth deep primrose, trumpet full yellow; splendid grower.	\$0.50	\$3.75
Golden Spur —Perianth and trumpet deep rich yellow; very large. . . . .	.50	3.75
Trumpet Maximus —Rich deep yellow, elegantly twisted trumpet; one of the finest colored Trumpet Daffodils. . . . .	.40	2.75
Henry Irving —Perianth and trumpet golden yellow. . . . .	.50	3.50
Glory of Leiden —Full yellow; one of the largest amongst the large Trumpet Daffodils.	1.50	10.00
King Alfred —A remarkably handsome Daffodil flower of large size; color uniform clear, rich golden yellow.	3.50	25.00
Single Von Sion —Fine yellow self-color; early forcer. . . . .	.25	1.50

NARCISSUS AJAX WHITE

(Postage is additional; allow 1½ lbs. per doz., 12 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Mme. de Graaff —One of the largest and finest of all white Trumpet Daffodils; perianth pure white, trumpet very pale primrose passing off pure white; strong, healthy grower.	\$1.75	\$12.00
Albicans —Perianth white, trumpet primrose passing to white. . . . .	.35	2.25
William Goldring —The swan's neck Daffodil. . . . .	.35	2.25
W. P. Milner —Splendid free flowering variety with pale sulphur; forces very well. . . . .	.65	4.50

NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS SINGLE

(Postage is additional; allow 1½ lbs. per doz., 12 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Beauty —Sulphur yellow perianth, large yellow cup, margined orange scarlet; bold, strong flower; splendid grower	\$0.40	\$2.75
Frank Miles —Large, soft, clear yellow flower, elegantly twisted. . . . .	.30	2.00
Sir Watkin —Perianth sulphur, cup yellow tinged bright orange; bold, handsome gigantic flower. . . . .	.35	2.25
C. J. Backhouse —Perianth yellow; long, rich orange scarlet cup. . . . .	.40	2.75

NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS DOUBLE

(Postage is additional; allow 1¼ lbs. per doz., 9 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Alba Plena Odorata —Pure white; sweet scented Gardenia-like flowers.	\$0.25	\$1.50 .
Von Sion Double —The large old double yellow Trumpet Daffodil, valuable for grouping in beds and borders, also for forcing. . . . .	.40	2.75
Sulphur Phoenix —Large, double, white rose-shaped flowers with sulphur center; fine for cutting. . . . .	.30	2.00
Orange Phoenix (Eggs and Bacon)—Large, double rose-shaped flowers, white with rich reddish orange center. . . . .	.30	2.00
Double Incomparable —Large, double, light yellow rose-shaped flowers, orange colored towards the center. . . . .	.25	1.50
Plenipo —A cross between Telamonius Plenus and Poeticus; large flowers, showing three shades of color in each flower, yellow, primrose and white.	1.75	12.00

NARCISSUS BARRII

(Postage is additional; allow 1¼ lbs. per doz., 9 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Flora Wilson —Pure white perianth, yellow cup edged orange scarlet; a striking beauty.	\$0.40	\$2.75

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Dorothy E. Wemyss —Large white perianth, yellow cup beautifully edged orange scarlet.....	\$0.70	\$5.00
Firebrand —Perianth creamy white shaded lemon at base; cup intense, fiery red; very brilliant.....	.60	4.00

NARCISSUS LEEDSII

(Postage is additional; allow 1 ¼ lbs. per doz., 9 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Queen of England —Large white perianth, cup passing from fine lemon to white.....	\$0.25	\$1.50
Mrs. Langtry —A remarkable free flowering variety with broad, white perianth and large white cup, edged bright yellow.....	.25	1.50

NARCISSUS POETAZ

(Postage is additional; allow 1 ¼ lbs. per doz., 9 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Elvira —Long, graceful stems; heads of 3 to 4 large flowers with broad white petals of great substance and a golden yellow cup edged orange; delicately fragrant.....	\$0.30	\$2.25
Aspasia —Perianth pure white, cup yellow; true Poeticus form; very tall stem.....	.30	2.25
Irene —Perianth sulphur yellow changing to light yellow, cup orange; very fine flower.....	.75	6.00
Alsace —Petals pure white with yellow eye slightly edged reddish.....	.35	2.50
Jaune A. Merveille —Perianth yellow with deep golden yellow eye.....	1.50	12.00

NARCISSUS POETICUS

(Postage is additional; allow ¾ lb. per doz., 6 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Ornatus —Perianth pure white and perfectly shaped; cup yellow margined scarlet.....	\$0.25	\$ 1.50
King George —A beautiful variety which no doubt will be leader in the market as it forces earlier than any other known variety; fine for cutting.....	.70	5.00

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS

(Postage is additional; allow 1 ¼ lbs. per doz., 9 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Barzleman Major —White and citron yellow.....	\$0.35	\$2.50
Grand Monarque —White and citron yellow.....	.35	2.50
Grand Soleil d'Or —Orange and yellow.....	.30	2.25
Queen Victoria —White and yellow.....	.30	2.25
White Pearl —All white; very beautiful.....	.35	2.50
Jaune Supreme —Yellow and orange.....	.35	2.50

JONQUILS AND CAMPERNELS

(Postage is additional; allow ¾ lb. per doz., 5 lbs. per 100)

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Campernellei Odorus Regulosus Flore Pleno —Bright yellow changing to deep orange in the center; grows two feet in height; flowers very freely and on each stem; flowers do not droop.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Single Jonquils —Sweet scented; rich golden yellow clusters of small flowers.....	.20	1.25

The Hyacinth

While the Hyacinth is more difficult of culture than either the Narcissus or Tulip, the wealth of color one secures from the masses of brilliant as well as delicate shades of Pink, Red, Blue, Lavender, Yellow and White, combined with the immense trusses and delicious fragrance of the blooms, makes the extra effort well worth while.

Our collection of Hyacinths is selected from a wide list of varieties and comprises the finest sorts which have proven particularly adapted to Pacific Coast conditions.

(Postage is additional. Allow 3 lbs. per dozen)

Single White

L'Innocence—Pure white.

Mme. Van der Hoop—Pure white.

Mr. Plemsoll—Pure white.

Monsieur Van der Hoop—Pure white sport from the well known Mme. Van der Hoop; splendid for pots.

	Each	Per Doz.	Per 100
Price—Any of above named varieties.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$9.00

Single Pink and Red

Gertrude—Rosy pink; large, compact truss.

Lady Derby—Rose pink; fine spike; large bells.

Cardinal Wiseman—Light rosy pink.

Price—Any of the above.....	.15	1.25	9.00
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Single Light and Dark Blue

King of the Blues—Dark blue; extra large spikes.

Queen of the Blues—Light blue; large truss.

Schotel—Light blue; fine.

Grand Maitre—Deep porcelain blue; large.

Price—Any of the above.....	.15	1.25	9.00
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Single Yellow

King of Yellows—Deep yellow.

Yellow Hammer—Pure yellow; fine spike.

Price—Any of the above.....	.15	1.25	9.00
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SPECIAL NOTICE

Parcel Post.—A new and adequate Parcels Post law now applies to shipments of Seeds, Bulbs, Tools, Plants and Garden Supplies (except poisons and liquids) to all of the United States; also to Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Packages are subject to a limit of **Maximum Weight** in the 1st and 2nd zones of 50 lbs.; and in all other zones, 3rd to 8th, of 20 lbs. The **Maximum Size** of a package is 72 inches for combined length and largest girth. **Insurance** will be effected only when asked for and remitted for as follows: Parcels to the value of \$25 or under for 5c.; to the value of \$25 to \$50 for 10c.

Zone Rates may be had by application to your postmaster, who will tell you the zone which you are in with reference to Eureka, or we will tell you as nearly as we can if you write us.

For Parcels Weighing 8 Ounces or Less containing seeds, bulbs, plants or books **only** the rate of postage to all zones is 1c. for two ounces or fraction. (Over 8 ounces the above zone rates apply.)

For Parcels Containing Fourth Class Matter—other than the above—up to 4 ounces is permitted to all zones at 1c. per ounce. (Over 4 the above zone rates apply.)

Our Prices plainly state whether postage is included, and if not what the weight of the bulbs is estimated to be. Should there be a slight difference between estimated weight and actual weight we will put in extra bulbs or seed.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES						First	Each addi-
On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc., within the						pound or	tional lb. or
U. S. and Possessions						fraction	fraction
First Zone	—Eureka and within 50 miles of Eureka					5c.	1c.
Second	"	within	50 to 150	"	"	5c.	1c.
Third	"	"	150 " 300	"	"	6c.	2c.
Fourth	"	"	300 " 600	"	"	7c.	4c.
Fifth	"	"	600 " 1000	"	"	8c.	6c.
Sixth	"	"	1000 " 1400	"	"	9c.	8c.
Seventh	"	"	1400 " 1800	"	"	11c.	10c.
Eighth	"	"	all over 1800	"	"	12c.	12c.

Herbaceous Peonies

WITHIN the past ten years this magnificent section of hardy herbaceous flowering plants has been brought into very prominent notice because of the general improvement in varieties of comparatively recent origin.

In these newer sorts the flowers have attained immense proportions, reaching in some instances the large size of seven to nine inches in diameter and five to six inches in depth. The range of color is also so varied that almost every tint of pink, white, red, crimson and even yellow is comprised in the list. The vigor and habit of the plants have been so improved that stems two and one-half to four feet in length, and sufficiently strong to properly support the immense blooms, are now grown. There is an element of practical, permanent value in the Peony; that is, the plants, once purchased and planted in suitable soil, continue to increase in size and profusion of bloom, and pay a generous annual dividend in the way of an enormous crop of magnificent, deliciously fragrant blooms that are unsurpassed for decorating purposes. During the past seasons the popular use of Peonies for decorative purposes is amply evidenced by the greatly increasing sale of the cut blooms in the large cities, where thousands of splendid flowers found ready market at handsome prices. This increased demand may be accounted for by the introduction of more recent varieties, which are wonderful improvements over the older sorts. The popular interest in the Peony has received an additional impetus from the organization of the American Peony Society, which comprises within its membership the majority of the largest commercial Peony growers, as well as many amateurs.

Our stock, consisting of 100,000 plants and upward, comprising, approximately, 400 varieties, has been selected with the greatest care and contains all the choicest and most desirable sorts of either recent or earlier introduction. All of the descriptions in this Catalogue are abbreviated from the detailed descriptions in the official bulletins of the American Peony Society.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR PEONIES, AND CULTURE

The Peony is a gross feeder and the richest soil is none too good. They furnish the strongest stems and the largest and most desirable flowers when planted in situations where the soil retains a moderate degree of dampness, and they are particularly adapted to planting in the vicinity of ponds or along the borders of streams where capillary attraction will furnish the roots with a steady supply of moisture. They should, however, be planted sufficiently far away from the border of streams or ponds to avoid flooding, or water standing upon the plants, and the soil should be so drained as to avoid any tendency of a swampy nature.

Where the finest flowers are desired, the soil for the Peony bed should be prepared as follows: An excavation the full size of the bed should be made two or three feet in depth, according to the character of the subsoil. If the subsoil is of a loamy nature, and of such texture as will retain moisture nicely, and admit of the growth of an abundant root system, the bed may be excavated to the depth of two feet, and a layer six inches in thickness of thoroughly well-rotted cow manure should be spread on the bottom, and well spaded in. If the soil taken out is of a stiff, clayey nature it should be lightened by the addition of sand, leaf mold and thoroughly well-rotted manure, using in bulk one-third of the sand, leaf mold, and manure to two-thirds soil. This should be turned over two or three times, so that all of the ingredients will become evenly mixed and incorporated throughout the mass. Then fill up the excavation with this prepared soil, rounding it up at the center, which should stand about eight inches above the level of the lawn. In setting the

plants, abundant room to allow them to develop into large clumps must be given. Each plant should be afforded a space equaling a circle three feet in diameter for its development. In setting the plants, space the crowns two and one-half to three inches below the surface of the soil, and firm the earth well around the roots. After the bed is planted it should be mulched with three or four inches of coarse, strawy manure, or that which contains a large proportion of forest leaves. In case the soil at the bottom of the bed is of a very light, sandy nature, or a dense, stiff clay, or coarse, rocky gravel, the excavation should be continued to three feet, and this poor soil discarded and the entire bed filled with the prepared compost.

TIME FOR PLANTING PEONIES

The best time for planting the Peony is as early after the middle of August as the buds become ripened, and all planting should be finished not later than the first of November, although they may be safely planted as late as the soil can be cultivated in the Fall; but the late planted sorts will lose a year in reaching full normal development, and may as well be heeled in, in a cold-frame, protected from the severe frosts, and planted the following Spring as early as the soil can be properly worked. Peonies may be as successfully planted in the Spring as in the Fall, but, as before stated, will take an additional year to develop into normal plants.

AFTER CULTIVATION

There is no plant which will thrive, increasing in strength and beauty every year, with as little attention as the Peony. The third year after planting the ground will be entirely occupied and densely shaded by the foliage, so that comparatively few weeds will grow, and these may be easily removed. Each Fall, after the ground has become frozen, the tops of the Peonies should be cut off about three inches above the soil, and may be thrown back upon the bed to serve as mulching during the Winter time. This should be augmented by a liberal dressing of coarse manure. In the Spring this mulching should be shaken up and the coarse parts removed from the bed, and the remaining fine stuff spaded into the soil to the depth of five or six inches, and the surface stirred around the crowns of the plants, care being taken not to break, mar or disturb the dormant crown buds.

During the seasons of extreme drought in April or May, the growth of the Peony plants may be much improved and the crop of flowers largely augmented in quality and size by drenching the beds thoroughly with water once or twice a week. The hose can be turned onto the bed and allowed to run until the soil is saturated to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches.

EXPLANATION OF SIZES

We send out no divided roots, all of the stock we offer being fully developed plants grown one, two and three years from divisions.

The larger sizes will give good blooms the first season. The one-year-old plants will give one or more blooms.

Descriptive Price List

Peony List

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
	ea.	ea.	ea.
3— Achille — <i>Calot</i> , 1855.			
Shell pink fading to lilac white. Early.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
8— Alba Sulphurea — <i>Calot</i> , 1860.			
Creamy white, center slightly flecked red. Mid-season.....	.50	.75	1.00

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
11— Albert Crousse — <i>Crousse</i> , 1893. Very fresh salmon pink, delicate color. Late...	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50
12— Albiflora — <i>Dessert</i> , 1902. Pure white. Very early.....	1.00		
13— Alexander Dumas — <i>Guerin</i> , 1862. Rose, interspersed with salmon chamois. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
15— Alexandriana — <i>Calot</i> , 1855. Rose. Early.....	.50	.75	1.50
16— Alfred de Musset — <i>Crousse</i> , 1885. Milk white, blush center, crimson flecks. Late..	.50	.75	1.00
17— Alice Crousse — <i>Calot</i> , 1872. Violet rose, center fading to nearly white. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
18— Alice de Julvecourt — <i>Pele</i> , 1857. Lilac white, finely flecked with crimson. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
23— Ambroise Vershaffelt — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Purplish red. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
26— Anemoneflora Rubra — <i>Delache</i> , 1854. Tyrian rose. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
29— Armand Rousseau — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1903. Dark pink with silvery reflex. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
30— Armandine Mechin — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Violet crimson, very dark. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50	3.00
33— Arthemise — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Violet-rose crown, pale pink collar. Midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
35— Atrosanguinea — <i>Calot</i> , 1850. Dark, rosy magenta. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
37— Auguste Gauthier — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1890. Dark, Tyrian rose tipped with silver. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
41— Auguste Villaume — <i>Crousse</i> , 1895. Dark violet rose. Very late.....	.75	1.00	2.00
42— Augustin d'Hour — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Dark, brilliant solferino red, silvery reflex. Mid- season. (Similar in color to Felix Crousse.) ....	.75		
43— Avalanche — <i>Crousse</i> , 1886. Creamy white, slightly flecked with carmine. Midseason.....	.75	1.00	2.00
47— Beaute de Villecante — <i>Gombault</i> , 1856. Light pink with a lilac-white collar. Midseason to late.....	.50	.75	
48— Beaute Francaise — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. Pale pink and cream white with heavy carmine flecks in the center. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
51— Belle Chatelaine — <i>Guerin</i> , 1861. Mauve rose, amber-white center. Midseason...	.50	.75	1.00
52— Belle Douaisienne — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Light shell pink, heavily flecked with crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
53— Beranger — <i>Dessert</i> , 1895. Clear violet rose. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.00
54— Berlioz — <i>Crousse</i> , 1886. Light carmine rose, tipped silver. Midseason...	1.00		
64— Boule de Neige — <i>Calot</i> , 1862. Milk white, flecked with crimson. Early mid- season. (Similar but earlier than Mons. Dupont.)	.50	.75	1.00
66— Cameron — <i>Crousse</i> , 1879. Deep carmine red. Late.....	.75	1.00	
69— Candidissima — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. Pure white with sulphur center. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00

		1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
70—	Carlotta Grisy — <i>Calot</i> , 1855. Light pink, silver tipped. Midseason.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
73—	Carnea Elegans — <i>Calot</i> , 1860. Lilac white with amber-white center, flecked with crimson. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50	
74—	Carnea Elegans — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. Hydrangea pink, clearer center, with some carmine. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
79—	Carnea Triumphans — <i>Guerin</i> , 1852. Pale pink with amber-white collar. Midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
81—	Ceres — <i>Verdier</i> , 1860. Pale lilac rose, red stigmas. Very early.....	.50	.75	
82—	Charlemagne — <i>Crousse</i> , 1880. Lilac white with slight blush center. Late .....	.50	.75	1.00
88—	Charles Toche — <i>Dessert</i> , 1888. Deep violet rose, fading lighter. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
90—	Charles Verdier — <i>Verdier</i> . Lilac carmine, slate color pink reflex. Late....	.50	.75	1.00
94—	Claire Dubois — <i>Crousse</i> , 1886. Even, clear, deep violet rose, tipped white. Late	1.00	1.50	3.00
96—	Claude Lorrain — <i>Crousse</i> , 1884. Soft, fleshy pink, shaded chamois. Midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
101—	Comte de Nanteuil — <i>Calot</i> , 1858. Violet rose, center clear salmon pink. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
102—	Comte de Neipperg — <i>Verdier</i> , 1884. Dark carmine, shaded purple. Late midseason .	.50	.75	1.00
103—	Comte d'Osmont — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. Cream white, center flecked with crimson. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
104—	Comte de Paris — <i>Guerin</i> , 1842. Light pink, amber-white center flecked with crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
109—	Constant Devred — <i>Calot</i> , 1868. Dark red carmine. Very late.....	.75	1.00	2.00
111—	Couronne d'Or — <i>Calot</i> , 1873. Pure white, tipped with carmine. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
115—	Curiosity — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1886. Violet red with narrow center petals tipped yellow. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
119—	Daubenton — <i>Crousse</i> , 1880. Violet rose, tipped silver. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
122—	De Candolle — <i>Crousse</i> , 1880. Uniform bright lilac purple. Late midseason...	.50	.75	1.00
124—	Delachei — <i>Delache</i> , 1856. Violet crimson. Midseason to late.....	.50	.75	1.00
126—	Denis Helye — <i>Verdier</i> , 1860. Dark crimson rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
127—	Descartes — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1885. Aniline red, center lighter. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
128—	Directeur Aubry — <i>Crousse</i> , 1879. Clear amaranth. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
135—	Docteur Bretonneau — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. Pale lilac and milk white. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
136—	Docteur Bretonneau — <i>Verdier</i> , 1854. (Synonym Lady Bramwell.) Pale lilac rose with some crimson flecks. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
137—	Docteur Caillot — <i>Verdier</i> , 1855. Brilliant Tyrian rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
142—	Duc de Wellington — <i>Calot</i> , 1859. Pure white, sulphur center.....	.50	.75	1.00

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
144— Duchesse de Nemours — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. Pure white. Early.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
146— Duchesse d'Orleans — <i>Guerin</i> , 1846. Deep pink with salmon center. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
153— Edouard Andre — <i>Mechin</i> , 1874. Dark carmine violet.....	.50	.75	1.00
154— Edulis Alba —1835. Cream white, flecked crimson. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
155— Edulis Superba — <i>Lemon</i> , 1824. Dark pink, even color. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
160— Empereur Nicolas — <i>Crousse</i> , 1897. Dark carmine red. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
161— Enfant de Nancy — <i>Crousse</i> , 1896. Pale lilac rose, fading to almost white. Late....	.50	.75	1.00
162— Etendard du Grand Homme — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1885. Showy, brilliant Tyrian rose. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
164— Etienne Mechin — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Brilliant red. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
167— Eugene Verdier — <i>Calot</i> , 1864. Very light pink with lilac-white collar. Late....	1.00	1.50	
168— Eugenie Verdier — <i>Calot</i> , 1864. (Also called Pott- si alba.).....	1.00	1.50	2.50
171— Faust — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1855. Lilac white with sulphur-white collar. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
172— Felix Crousse — <i>Crousse</i> , 1881. Very brilliant red. Midseason.....	.50		
173— Festiva — <i>Donkelaar</i> , 1838. Pure paper white with crimson markings in center. Late.....	.50	.75	1.50
174— Festiva Maxima — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1851. Paper white with crimson markings in center. Early.....	.50	.75	
178— Formosa — <i>Lemon</i> , 1824. Sulphur white with milk-white collar.....	.50	.75	1.00
179— Formosa Alba — <i>Lemon</i> , 1830. Cream white, tipped and streaked crimson. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
181— Francois Ortegat — <i>Parmentier</i> , 1850. Dark amaranth red.....	.50	.75	1.00
183— Fulgida — <i>Parmentier</i> , 1850. Amaranth red, silver tipped. Late midseason...	.50	.75	1.00
186— General Bertrand — <i>Guerin</i> , 1845. Dark pink, silvery center. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
187— General Cavaignac — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. Light violet rose, edged lighter, center splashed with crimson. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
194— Germaine Bigot — <i>Dessert</i> , 1902. Pale lilac rose, center flecked crimson. Midseason	3.00	5.00	
198— Gloire de Charles Gombault — <i>Gombault</i> , 1866. Light rose collar and crown, cream center. Mid- season.....	1.00		
200— Gloire de Douai — <i>Calot</i> , 1880. Purplish crimson, black reflex. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
203— Grandiflora Carnea Plena — <i>Lemon</i> , 1824. Lilac white. One of the very earliest.....	.50	.75	1.00
205— Grandiflora Nivea Plena — <i>Lemon</i> , 1824. Pure white with crimson dots in center. Early..	.50		
206— Grandiflora Rosea — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. Light solferino red collar, center lighter, shaded salmon. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00

		1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
209—	Henry Demay — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Aniline red with silver reflex. Midseason	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
210—	Henry Laurent — <i>Crousse</i> , 1875. Purplish rose, silver tipped. Late . . . . .	.50		
215—	Humei —1810. Cherry pink. Very late. . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
216—	Humei Alba — <i>Lemon</i> , 1830. Uniform lilac white. Weak. Early . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
217—	Humei Carnea — <i>Guerin</i> , 1856. Bright light pink. Late . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
218—	Insignis — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. Deep carmine-rose collar, light peach-blossom center. Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
219—	Irma — <i>Calot</i> , 1859. Violet rose, with some yellow petals in the center. Late . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
220—	Isani Gidui — <i>Japan</i> . Pure white with sulphur shades, yellow stamens.	5.00		
222—	James Blanc — <i>Crousse</i> , 1883. Bright China pink. Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
223—	J. B. Rendatler — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Clear, cherry pink, white reflex. Late midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
224—	Jeanne d'Arc — <i>Calot</i> , 1858. Pale lilac rose, cream, white center, pink crown. Early (Similar to Golden Harvest.) . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
227—	Jules Calot — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Dark pink with silvery reflex. Midseason . . . . .	.50		
229—	Juliette Dessert — <i>Dessert</i> , 1888. Clear, cherry pink, silver reflex. Late midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
231—	La Brune — <i>Verdier</i> , 1860. Deep carmine violet. Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
233—	La Coquette — <i>Guerin</i> , 1861. Light pink crown and collar, center very white with carmine flecks. Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
234—	Lady Anna — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. Soft fleshy pink. Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
236—	La Fiancee — <i>Lemoine</i> , 1898. Pure white, center flecked with crimson. Mid- season	2.00		
243—	Lamartine — <i>Calot</i> , 1860. (Also called Gigantea.) Pale lilac rose, darker center. Early . . . . .	.75	1.00	2.00
245—	La Perle — <i>Crousse</i> , 1885. Very light pink, blush center, flecked carmine. Midseason	1.50	2.00	
247—	La Roziere — <i>Crousse</i> , 1888. Pure white, shading to cream in center. Midsea- son	1.50	2.00	
249—	La Tendresse — <i>Crousse</i> , 1896. Milk white, slightly splashed with crimson. Early	1.50	2.00	
250—	La Tulipe — <i>Calot</i> , 1872. Lilac white, outer petals striped crimson. Late midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
252—	La Vestale — <i>Calot</i> , 1875. Cream white, center flecked with crimson. Mid- season . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00
254—	L'Eclatante — <i>Calot</i> , 1860. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose.) Midseason . . . . .	.50	.75	
260—	L'Etincelante — <i>Dessert</i> . Bright purplish carmine. Midseason	1.00		

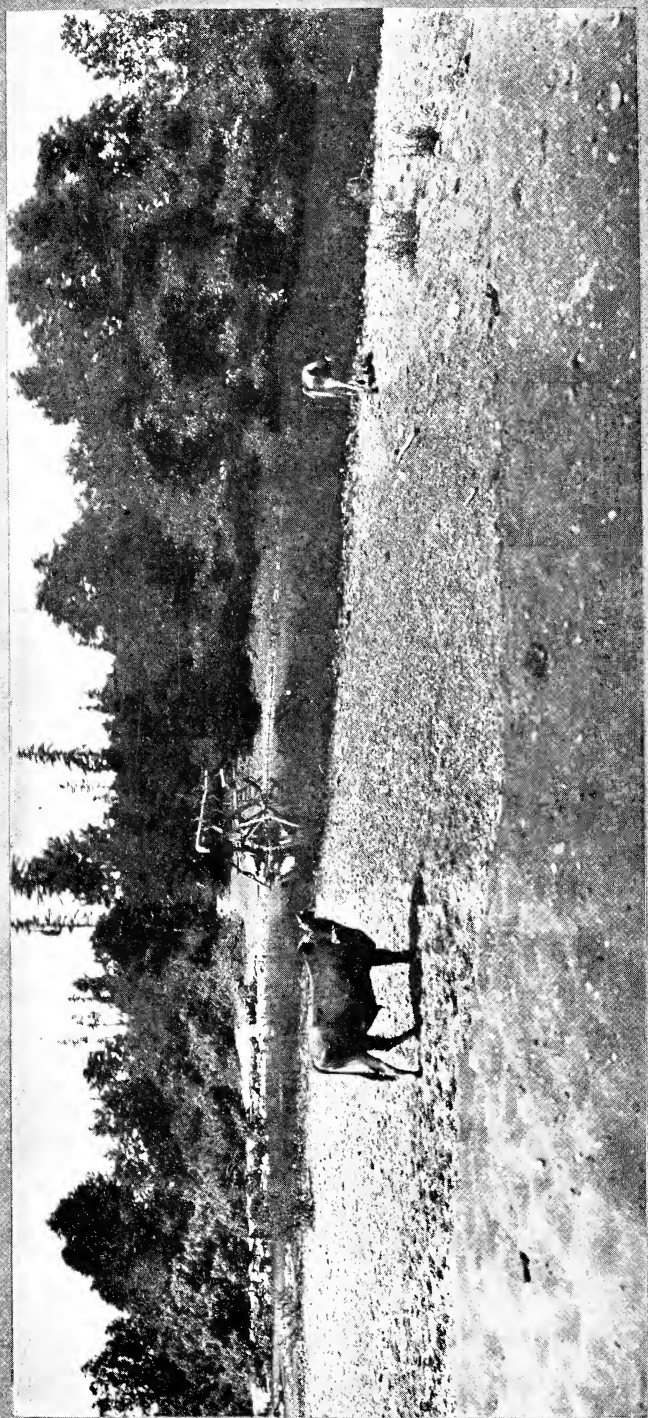
	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
267— Linne — <i>Verdier</i> , 1860. Pure Tyrian rose, center flecked crimson. Midseason.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
268— Livingstone — <i>Crousse</i> , 1879. Pale lilac rose, silver tipped, some carmine spots. Late.....	.50		
270— Louis Van Houtte — <i>Delache</i> , 1854. Dark crimson. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
274— Louise Renault — <i>Crousse</i> , 1881. Dark red, mauve shades. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.00
275— Lucie Mallard — <i>Crousse</i> , 1879. Uniform violet rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
277— Lutea Plenissima — <i>Buyck</i> , 1842. Cream-white collar with sulphur-white center. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
284— Mme. Auguste Peltreau — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Dark pink. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.00
285— Mme. Barillet Deschamps — <i>Calot</i> , 1868. Clear violet rose, fading to a delicate silver pink. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
286— Mme. Benard — <i>Verdier</i> , 1855. Uniform pale lilac rose, flecked crimson. Midseason.....	.75		
287— Mme. Bigot — <i>Dessert</i> , 1893. Uniform Tyrian rose, silver tipped. Midseason..	.75		
288— Mme. Bollet — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Pale lilac pink, silvery reflex. Late midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
290— Mme. Breon — <i>Guerin</i> , 1850. White with shell-pink collar. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
291— Mme. Bucquet — <i>Dessert</i> , 1888. Uniform, very dark crimson amaranth. Midseason	.75	1.00	2.00
292— Mme. Calot — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1856. Very pale pink center, shaded darker, silver tint. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
293— Mme. Camille Bancel — <i>Crousse</i> , 1897. Uniform deep pink with silver shades. Late....	.50	.75	1.00
295— Mme. Chaumy — <i>Calot</i> , 1864. Pale lilac rose, center slightly darker. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
296— Mme. Coste — <i>Calot</i> , 1873. Pale hydrangea pink, cream-white collar flecked with crimson. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
298— Mme. Crousse — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Pure white with faint crimson markings. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
299— Mme. de Bollemont — <i>Crousse</i> , 1892. Crimson pink, silver reflex. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
300— Mme. de Galhau — <i>Crousse</i> , 1883. Pale lilac rose with rose-white collar. Late....	.75	1.00	2.00
301— Mme. de Govin — <i>Crousse</i> , 1875. Very pale pink fading at the center. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
302— Mme. de Guerle — <i>Crousse</i> , 1883. Light pink with lilac-white center. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	
303— Mme. de Montijo — <i>Foulard</i> , 1854. Lilac-white collar and crown, cream center. Late	.50	.75	1.00
305— Mme. de Vatry — <i>Guerin</i> , 1863. Milk white, lilac-white collar, center splashed with crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
306— Mme. de Verneville — <i>Crousse</i> , 1885. Pure white, center tipped with carmine. Early..	.50	.75	1.00

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
308— Mme. Ducel — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Light rose, silver reflex. Early.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
310— Mme. Emile Galle — <i>Crousse</i> , 1881. Very soft pink, changing to milk white in center. Late.....	.75	1.00	2.00
311— Mme. Emile Lemoine — <i>Lemoine</i> , 1899. Pure milk white, collar streaked scarlet. Mid- season.....	1.00	1.50	3.00
312— Mme. Forel — <i>Crousse</i> , 1881. Violet rose, silver tipped center. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
315— Mme. Geissler — <i>Crousse</i> , 1880. Violet rose tipped silver. Late midseason.....	.75		
321— Mme. Lebon — <i>Calot</i> , 1855. Showy cherry pink to aniline red. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
323— Mme. Lemoinier — <i>Calot</i> , 1865. Pale lilac rose fading to lilac white, collar splashed with crimson. Midseason to late.....	1.00	1.50	
326— Mme. Loise Mere — <i>Calot</i> , 1863. Flesh white, some carmine spots at center. Mid- season.....	.75	1.00	
327— Mme. Mechin — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Deep purple garnet. Midseason.....	.75	1.00	2.00
331— Mme. Moutot — <i>Crousse</i> , 1892. Tyrian rose, slightly silver tipped. Midseason..	.50		
333— Mme. Muiysart — <i>Calot</i> , 1869. Uniform dark pink, tipped silver. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
348— Mlle. Leonie Calot — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Very delicate shell pink, center darker. Late midseason.....	.50		
349— Mlle. Marie Calot — <i>Calot</i> , 1872. Milk white tinted flesh, flecked crimson. Late..	.50	.75	1.00
350— Mlle. Renee Dessert — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Uniform pure mauve, silver tipped. Midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
351— Mlle. Rosa Rendatler — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Light pink, cream center lightly flecked. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
357— Marc Maunoir . Very dark crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	
358— Marechal Vaillant — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Very dark aniline red. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.00
359— Marguerite Gerard — <i>Crousse</i> , 1892. Very pale salmon pink fading to almost white.	.50	.75	1.00
361— Marie — <i>Calot</i> , 1868. Lilac white fading to milk white. Very late....	.50	.75	1.00
362— Marie Crousse — <i>Crousse</i> , 1892. Pale lilac rose, salmon shades. Midseason.....	.75	1.00	2.00
363— Marie Deroux — <i>Crousse</i> , 1881. Lilac white, with lighter collar. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
364— Marie d'Hour — <i>Calot</i> , 1883. Pale pink, darker center, flecked carmine. Mid- season.....	1.00	1.50	3.00
366— Marie Jacquin — <i>Verdier</i> . Rose white, fading to white. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
367— Marie Lemoine — <i>Calot</i> , 1869. Pure white with cream-white center. Very late.	.50		
369— Marie Stuart — <i>Calot</i> , 1856. White, pale pink collar, crown flecked crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
373— Mathilde de Roseneck — <i>Crousse</i> , 1883. Uniform pale lilac rose, center deep carmine. Late.....	.75	1.00	1.50

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
374— Mathilde Mechin — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Lake lilac, lighter center. Early.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
376— Meissonier — <i>Crousse</i> , 1886. Reddish purple, uniform color.....	.50	.75	1.00
381— Modele de Perfection — <i>Crousse</i> , 1875. Light pink silver tipped, darker center. Late...	.75	1.00	1.50
382— Modeste Guerin — <i>Guerin</i> , 1845. Uniform light solferino red. Midseason.....	.50		
385— Mons. Barrall — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Uniform pale lilac rose. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
386— Mons. Bastien Lepage — <i>Crousse</i> , 1885. Uniform pure mauve, silvery reflex. Midseason.	1.50	2.00	3.00
388— Mons. Boucharlataine — <i>Calot</i> , 1868. Light pink with silvery reflex. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.50
390— Mons. Chevreul — <i>Dessert</i> , 1893. Uniform violet rose, a few crimson specks. Late	.50	.75	1.00
396— Mons. Dupont — <i>Calot</i> , 1872. Milk white, center splashed with crimson. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
399— Mons. Gilbrain — <i>Crousse</i> , 1875. Amaranth red, shaded with lilac. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
401— Mons. Jules Elie — <i>Crousse</i> , 1888. Pale lilac rose, silvery reflex. Early.....	.75	1.00	
408— Mons. Paul du Ribert — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Uniform carmine purple. Early midseason.....	.50		
419— Nobilissima — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1858. Uniform deep violet rose. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
421— Noemie Demay — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Dark pink, fading lighter with age.....	.50	.75	1.00
424— Octave Demay — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Very pale pink, collar almost white. Early....	1.00	1.50	2.00
427— Ornement des Massifs — <i>Crousse</i> , 1893. Very tender flesh white. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.50
432— Paul Verdier — <i>Calot</i> , 1869. Uniform carmine rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.50
434— Philomele — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Yellow, fading to cream with bright pink collar and crown. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
435— Petite Renee — <i>Dessert</i> , 1899. Dark pink. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
437— Pierre Dessert — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1890. Dark purplish crimson. Early.....	1.50	2.00	3.00
440— Plenissima Rosea Superba — <i>Buyck</i> , 1840. Pale lilac rose, center tipped silver and crimson. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
449— President de Montzay — <i>Crousse</i> , 1875. Uniform carmine rose. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
452— Prince de Salm Dyck — <i>Guerin</i> , 1855. Violet rose mixed with cream petals throughout the bloom. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
465— Prolifera Tricolor — <i>Lemon</i> , 1825. White, tinted pink, sulphur-yellow center. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
467— Pulcherrima — <i>Guerin</i> , 1842. Pink, cream reflex, flecked with crimson. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
468— Purpurea Superba — <i>Delache</i> , 1855. Uniform dark purple. Midseason.....	.75		
472— Queen Victoria — <i>Whitley</i> . Milk-white collar tinted flesh, cream center with some crimson spots. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
473— Raphael — <i>Mechin</i> , 1882. Dark purple garnet. Early.....	\$1.50		
481— Reine Victoria — <i>Guerin</i> , 1845. Lilac white, cream center, flecked crimson. Early	.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
492— Rose d'Amour — <i>Calot</i> , 1857. Delicate flesh pink.....	.75	1.00	
498— Rubra Triumphans — <i>Guerin</i> , 1840. Very dark crimson. Early.....	.50	.75	
500— Sappho — <i>Lemoine</i> , 1900. Pure mauve with silvery reflex. Midseason....	.50	.75	1.00
502— Sidonie — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1856. Violet rose, with cream, carmine spots. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
503— Simone Chevalier — <i>Dessert</i> , 1902. Pale lilac rose, cream-white collar. Early.....	2.00	3.00	5.00
505— Solfatare — <i>Calot</i> , 1861. Pure white with sulphur-white center. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
508— Souvenir de Gaspard Calot — <i>Calot</i> , 1865. Uniform pale lilac rose. Very late.....	1.00	1.50	2.00
509— Souvenir du Docteur Bretonneau — <i>Dessert</i> , 1896. Dark Tyrian rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
511— Souvenir de l'Exposition du Mans — <i>Mechin</i> , 1880. Reddish violet with silvery reflex. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
512— Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle — <i>Calot</i> , 1867. Clear, cerise pink, silvery reflex. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
516— Sulfurea — <i>Lemon</i> , 1830. Pure white with yellowish-green tint. Midseason	.50	.75	1.00
520— Surpasse Pottsii — <i>Foulard</i> , 1854. Purplish crimson. Midseason.....	.50		
521— Suzanne Dessert — <i>Dessert & Mechin</i> , 1890. Clear rose pink; does not fade. Midseason....	.75	1.00	1.50
523— Teniers — <i>Crousse</i> , 1880. Uniform purple garnet. Late.....	1.00	1.50	
529— Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille — <i>Calot</i> , 1865. Pale pink splashed with a darker tint. Midseason	.75	1.00	1.50
531— Triomphe du Nord — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1850. Light solferino red with silver reflex. Midseason	.50		
534— Van Dyck — <i>Crousse</i> , 1879. Cream-white collar, pure mauve center. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
538— Victoire de l'Alma — <i>Calot</i> , 1860. Purplish scarlet. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
539— Victoire Lemon — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1858. Pale lilac-pink collar, milk-white center, heavily marked with carmine. Late midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
541— Victoria Tricolor — <i>Van Houtte</i> . Dark pink with some yellow intermixed. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
543— Victor Lemoine — <i>Calot</i> , 1866. Very dark crimson. Early midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
545— Ville de Nancy — <i>Calot</i> , 1872. Very brilliant red. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
548— Virginie — <i>Calot</i> , 1858. Lilac rose with a lighter collar. Midseason....	.50	.75	1.00
549— Virgo Maria — <i>Calot</i> , 1859. Pure ivory white without markings. Late.....	.75		
553— Zoe Calot — <i>Mieliez</i> , 1855. Soft pink, shaded lilac. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
703— Agnes Mary Kelway — <i>Kelway</i> . Light pink with cream-white collar and crown. Midseason.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
705— Baroness Schroeder — <i>Kelway</i> . Flesh white fading to milk white. Midseason..	1.50	2.00	3.00
708— Clara Barton — <i>Terry</i> . Milk white. Very early.....	.50	.75	1.00
713— Dr. Edgar Pleas — <i>Pleas</i> . Lilac pink. ....	.50	.75	1.00
715— Duke of Clarence — <i>Kelway</i> . Violet-rose collar, cream-white center, flecked with crimson. Midseason.....	1.00	1.50	
716— Duke of Devonshire — <i>Kelway</i> . Solferino red. Late.....	1.00	1.50	
718— Etta — <i>Terry</i> . Even pale pink. Very late.....	1.00		
719— Delicatissima . Very pale lilac rose. Midseason.....	.50	.75	
721— Glory of Somerset — <i>Kelway</i> . Violet rose, clearer center, mixed with cream white. Midseason.....	1.00		
724— Golden Harvest — <i>Rosenfield</i> , 1900. Pale lilac rose, cream-white center, pink crown. Midseason.....	.50		
725— Umbellata Rosea — <i>Dessert</i> . Violet-rose collar with amber-white center. Very early .....	.50	.75	1.00
728— Jenny Lind . Uniform, pale pink. Midseason.....	.50	.75	1.00
730— Lurano — <i>Pleas</i> . Light pink. Midseason.....	.50	.75	
731— Lady Beresford — <i>Kelway</i> . Bright pink. Midseason.....	1.50		
743— Nigricans . Uniform dark crimson. Midseason to late.....	.50	.75	1.00
747— Princess Ellen — <i>Terry</i> . Uniform pale lilac pink. Late.....	.75	1.00	1.50
757— Grandiflora — <i>Richardson</i> , 1883. Uniform rose white. Very late.....	.75	1.00	1.50
758— Rubra Superba — <i>Richardson</i> , 1871. Deep carmine crimson. Very late.....	.50		
764— Sea Foam — <i>Peterson</i> . Lilac-white collar, cream-white center. Mid- season.....	.50	.75	1.00
766— Single White . Large, tall growth. Early midseason.....	.50	1.00	
776— Princess of Wales — <i>Kelway</i> . Pale lilac rose, guards flecked crimson, clear center. Late.....	.75	1.00	
781— Zephyrus — <i>Kelway</i> . Blush with some sulphur in center.....	.50	.75	1.00
782— Princess Maud — <i>Kelway</i> . Broad lilac-white guards, amber-white center. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
785— Morning Star — <i>Terry</i> . Milk-white guards flecked crimson. Midseason..	.50	.75	1.00
787— Belle of York — <i>Harrison</i> . Lilac white with some crimson flecks. Early....	.50	.75	1.00
788— King Philipp — <i>Raymond</i> . Deep carmine violet. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00



YAGER CREEK FURNISHES AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF IRRIGATION WATER

	1 yr. ea.	2 yr. ea.	3 yr. ea.
789— Griz el Muir — <i>Kelway</i> . Cream white. Late.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
794— Red Jacket — <i>Harrison</i> . Dark carmine rose. Midseason.....	.50	1.00	
795— Lafayette — <i>Dessert</i> , 1904. Dark carmine purple, silver tipped. Midseason..	.75	1.50	
797— Aurore — <i>Dessert</i> , 1904. Pale lilac white, lighter collar, slightly flecked with crimson. Late.....	.75	1.00	1.50
798— Fragrans — <i>Harrison</i> . Violet rose with a lighter center. Midseason....	.50	.75	1.00
799— Golden Wedding — <i>Pleas</i> . Rosy-white collar and clear canary-yellow center. Very early.....	.50	.75	1.50
806— Clio — <i>Peterson</i> . Violet rose fading to soft lavender. Early.....	.50		
809— Sadie Evans — <i>Harrison</i> . Not yet described.....	.50		
810— Mrs. Kredd — <i>Harrison</i> . Not yet described.....	.50		
819— Taka Rajamia — <i>Japan</i> . Pure white waxy petals. Late.....	.50	.75	1.00
820— Yamatas Sangas — <i>Japan</i> . Pure white. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
821— Karafune — <i>Japan</i> . Very soft lavender with salmon, thread-like center petals. Early.....	.50	.75	1.00
822— Fuji-mine — <i>Japan</i> . Pure white collar, yellowish-white center.....	.75	1.00	1.50
823— Some-Ganako — <i>Japan</i> . Dark pink.....	.50	.75	1.00
835— Fragrans — <i>Banks</i> , 1805. Very dark pink. Very late.....	.50	.75	1.00
846— Blanche Cire — <i>Dessert</i> . Clear cream white. Very early.....	.50	.75	1.00
847— James Kelway — <i>Kelway</i> . (Synonym, Lady Derby.) Rosy white, changing to milk white. Early mid- season.....	1.50	2.00	3.00
860— Stanley — <i>Kelway</i> . Dark crimson. Early midseason.....	.75		
861— Hesperus — <i>ThurLOW</i> . Clear pink. Midseason.....	.75		
867— Venus — <i>Kelway</i> . Very delicate pale pink, lighter collar. Midsea- son.....	.75	1.00	1.50
910— Ellwood — <i>Pleas</i> . Very soft shell pink. Very large.....	2.00		

SINGLE JAPANESE PEONIES

1000— Single Japanese . Blush white with large yellow center. Midseason.	.50	1.00
1002— Single Japanese . Purplish red, yellowish-brown center. Mid- season.....	.50	1.00
1003— Single Japanese . Purple, yellow center. Midseason.....	.50	1.00
1004— Single Japanese . White with double collar, yellow center. Mid- season.....	.50	1.00
1006— Single Japanese . White, yellow center. Midseason.....	.50	1.00

EARLY MAY FLOWERING PEONIES

The old-fashioned, early, deep crimson Peony of
our grandmothers' gardens.

750— Officinalis Rubra . Brilliant red.....	1 yr. ea.
751— Officinalis Rosea . Bright rose.....	\$0.50
	.50



THE SWEET PEA CITY

Sweet Peas

Eureka citizens claim the Sweet Pea as their banner flower and have christened her

THE SWEET PEA CITY.

The great Sweet Pea Carnival annually held in July has amply demonstrated the superiority of Eureka grown Sweet Peas.

Eurekans declare they can grow the tallest, strongest, healthiest vines, largest and most brilliant colored blooms on the longest and strongest stems, and challenge the world to equal them. Anyone doubting these claims is invited to attend the next annual Sweet Pea Carnival in July, 1917.

All the praise that can be showered on all other flowers is richly deserved by the Sweet Pea alone as grown in Eureka. Just think of it, ye Sweet Pea Enthusiasts, outdoor-grown Sweet Peas, with flower stems twelve to eighteen inches long, three and four blooms to the stem, blooms often two to two and one-quarter inches in diameter—a sheet of color growing on vines twelve to twenty feet in height—grown outdoors, mind you! How do we do it? Why, just plant them and take care of them—that's all. Nature does the rest. Nearly every house-yard in Humboldt County, be it ever so humble, boasts of brilliantly-colored Sweet Peas in profusion.

We offer only a select list of Spencer varieties. All have been tested by two to three years' culture in our trial grounds. All the Sweet Pea cuts in this catalogue are from photographs taken during 1915 and 1916 in our Eureka trial grounds. **No better or more select list can be offered.**

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION PRIZE WINNING COLLECTION OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

PINK SHADES

Margaret Atlee—Warm salmon-pink suffused over a cream ground, deepening to bright buff at base of standard and wings. An entirely new shade of pink. Blooms extra large, 2 to 2½ inches across, often duplexed. Usually 4 blooms on exceptionally strong stems, 12 to 18 inches and occasionally 20 inches long at Eureka. Profuse bloomer; habit extra strong, vigorous and healthy. A worthy rival of New Miriam Beaver with us.
.....pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Hercules—We consider this the most vigorous grower, profuse bloomer, strongest and longest stemmed of all the Pink Spencer Sweet Peas. Flowers unusually large. Nearly always 4 to the stems, which are 14 to 18 and 20 inches long under ordinary good culture. Color clear pink evenly distributed over both standard and wings.....pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

New Miriam Beaver—One of the daintiest and most pleasing shades of pink. Soft salmon on a delicate cream ground. Very evenly colored; very large nicely waved blooms—sometimes duplexed. Stems very long—12 to 18 inches at Eureka. Profuse and persistent bloomer. Strong grower; healthy, vigorous plant.....pkt., 10c

Mrs. Hugh Dickson—The best of all the cream-pink Spencers. Color light salmon-pink on a delicate cream ground. Very large blooms, usually 4 on an exceptionally strong stem, 12 to 18 inches long. Profuse, persistent bloomer.....pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES

Illuminator—Brilliant, sparkling orange-salmon. Best of all the salmon type. Large blooms, 3 and 4 on extra fine 12 to 18-inch stems. Vigorous, healthy grower, one of the most profuse bloomers of all Spencers and the most pleasing color of all.....pkt., 10c

Helen Lewis—Fine orange-salmon with very bright orange standard. Very large blooms, 3 and 4 on strong 12 to 16-inch stems. Strong, healthy; very vigorous grower; profuse bloomer.....pkt., 10c; oz., 35c



SWEET PEAS TAKEN JUNE 15



SAME HEDGE TAKEN JULY 15



SWEET PEAS TAKEN JUNE 15

SCARLET SHADES

Thomas Stevenson—Brilliant orange-scarlet. Sometimes bleaches in hot sun. At Eureka this is the most profuse bloomer of all the Spencer type. Blooms are large, stems 14 to 18 inches; 3 to 4 blooms to the stem. If planted in a partially shaded situation or shaded with cheesecloth the color is unsurpassed.pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

Vermilion Brilliant—The best brilliant scarlet. Splendid formed bloom, 3 and 4 on 12 to 16-inch stems. Vigorous, healthy habit. A perfect sheet of scarlet the season through.pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

CARMINE, CRIMSON AND RED SHADES

Geo. Herbert Spencer—Bright, rosy crimson, suffused with deeper shades. The color at Eureka may be described as a brilliant rich carmine. Very large blooms, 3 to 4 on 12 to 16-inch strong stems. Healthy, vigorous grower; profuse, persistent bloomer. The best carmine of all.pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

King Edward Spencer—By far the best sunproof pure red Spencer. Exceptionally large blooms with immense wings. Usually 4 on an extra strong 12 to 16-inch stem. Very vigorous, healthy grower; profuse bloomer. The best of all reds.pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Marie Corelli—Bright glowing crimson. Large beautifully waved bloom; 3 and sometimes 4 on 12 to 16-inch stems. Exceptionally healthy, vigorous habit; profuse bloomer.pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Rosabelle—Bright, glowing crimson with white at base of standard and wings. Better than Marie Corelli, which it resembles. The blooms are large, usually 4 on longer, stronger stems. The habit is most vigorous and healthy. Profuse in bloom. We are inclined to name this variety as the best of its class.pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

BLUE

Wedgewood—Deepest blue and best of all the blue Spencers. Sometimes a faint tinge of mauve in the standard. Color brightens as the flower ages. Vigorous grower; profuse bloomer; 3 to 4 large fine frilled blooms on splendid 12 to 16-inch stems.pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

LAVENDER SHADES

Asta Ohn—Soft pinkish lavender self; large beautifully waved blooms, 3 to 4 on stout 12 to 14-inch stems. A charming variety and a most profuse and persistent bloomer. Habit vigorous, healthy and clean. Stands first among the lavenders.pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Masterpiece—Splendid mauve tinted lavender. Exceptionally large waved blossoms, almost always 4 on very strong 12 to 18-inch stems; vigorous, healthy habit; profuse in bloom. We consider this variety fully in the Asta Ohn class.pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

New Margaret Madison—Nearly a true lavender. Blooms very large and bold; usually 4 on a very stout 12 to 16-inch stem. Very vigorous habit; profuse and persistent bloomer. In the three lavender varieties described above our customers may rest assured they have the cream of their class.pkt., 10c

Blue Picotee—White with delicate edge of blue; large flowers; 3 and 4 on extra strong 12 to 16-inch stems. Vigorous habit; profuse bloomer; very chaste and pretty.pkt., 10c; oz., 60c

WHITE

King White—Easily the best of all the White Spencers. Pure, immaculate white; largest blooms, 3 and 4 on the longest and strongest stems of any white Spencer; most vigorous, healthy grower, unsurpassed bloomer. The 12-foot hedge in our trial grounds was a perfect snow-bank the entire blooming season. Outclasses all other white Spencers.pkt., 10c

Constance Hinton—Immense, creamy white bloom; usually 4 on the strongest of all stems, 12 to 14 inches. Very vigorous and healthy; exceedingly promising.pkt., 10c

VARIOUS SHADES

Nubian—Deep, rich chocolate maroon. The best of the very dark flowered Spencers. Immense, bold flowers, invariably 4 on unusually stout 12 to 18 and sometimes 20-inch stems. The most profuse and persistent bloomer and healthiest grower of all the dark Spencers.pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Apple Blossom Spencer—Large, bold flowers on extra fine 12 to 16-inch stems, 3 and sometimes 4 blooms. Standard bright rose; wings primrose fading to blush white. A unique color combination; habit exceptionally robust and healthy; profuse, persistent bloomer. The best of its class. -pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Dobbie's Royal Purple—The only true purple that holds its color true. The most vigorous grower of all the Sweet Pea family. More vigorous than Hercules; color rich royal purple; stems 12 to 18, often 20 inches; extra strong, carrying 4 immense blooms as a rule. The strongest grower and an unsurpassed bloomer. Covered with a sheet of flowers the season through. In our judgment the only purple to grow.pkt., 10c

SPECIAL MIXTURE OF THE ABOVE VARIETIES

This is a well-balanced mixture of the above named varieties which we can highly recommend to those who wish large quantities of bloom both for cutting and garden effect. The stock has been grown under our own personal supervision. No better obtainable .pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50

NOTE

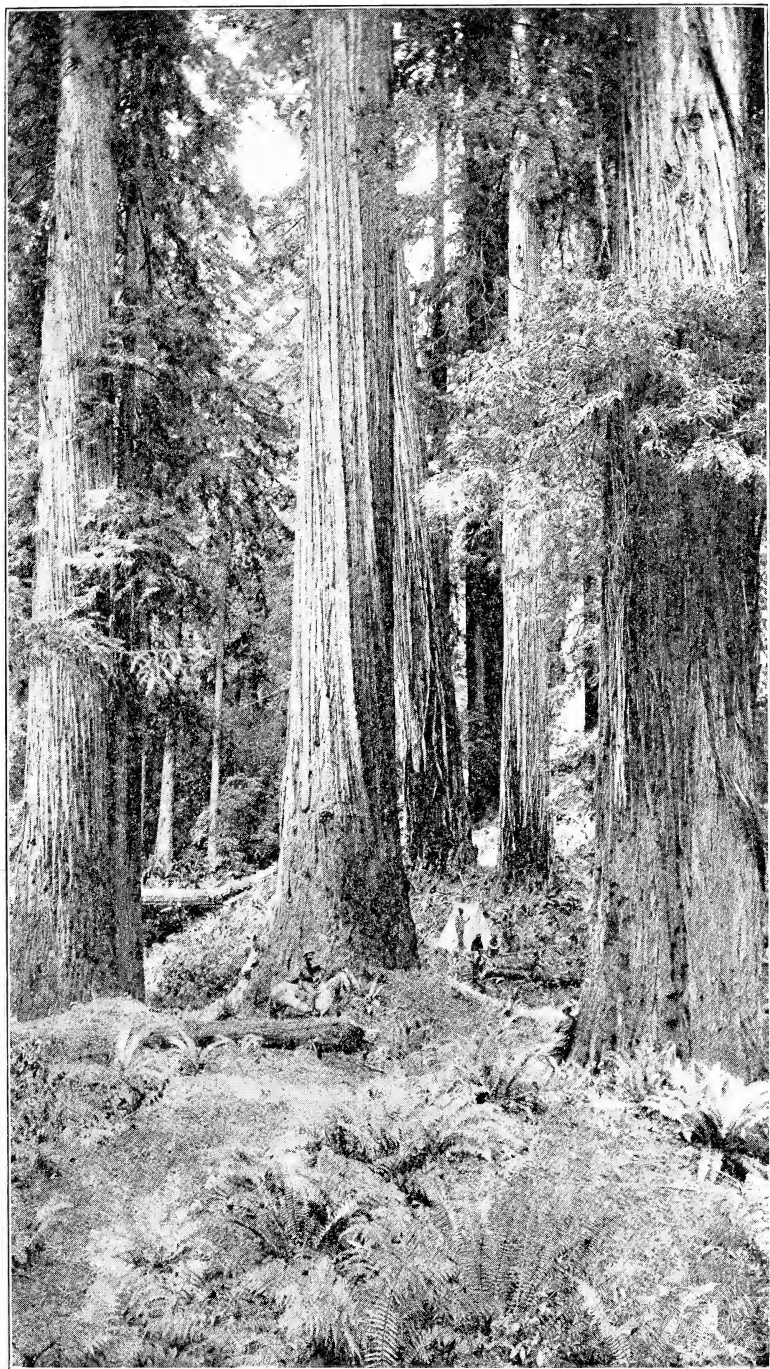
Six or more Bulbs of one kind will be furnished at dozen rate and fifty or more at hundred rate.

Five or more Trees or Plants of one kind will be furnished at ten rate and fifty or more at hundred rate.

Please observe that above applies only to each particular kind, not to miscellaneous assortments.

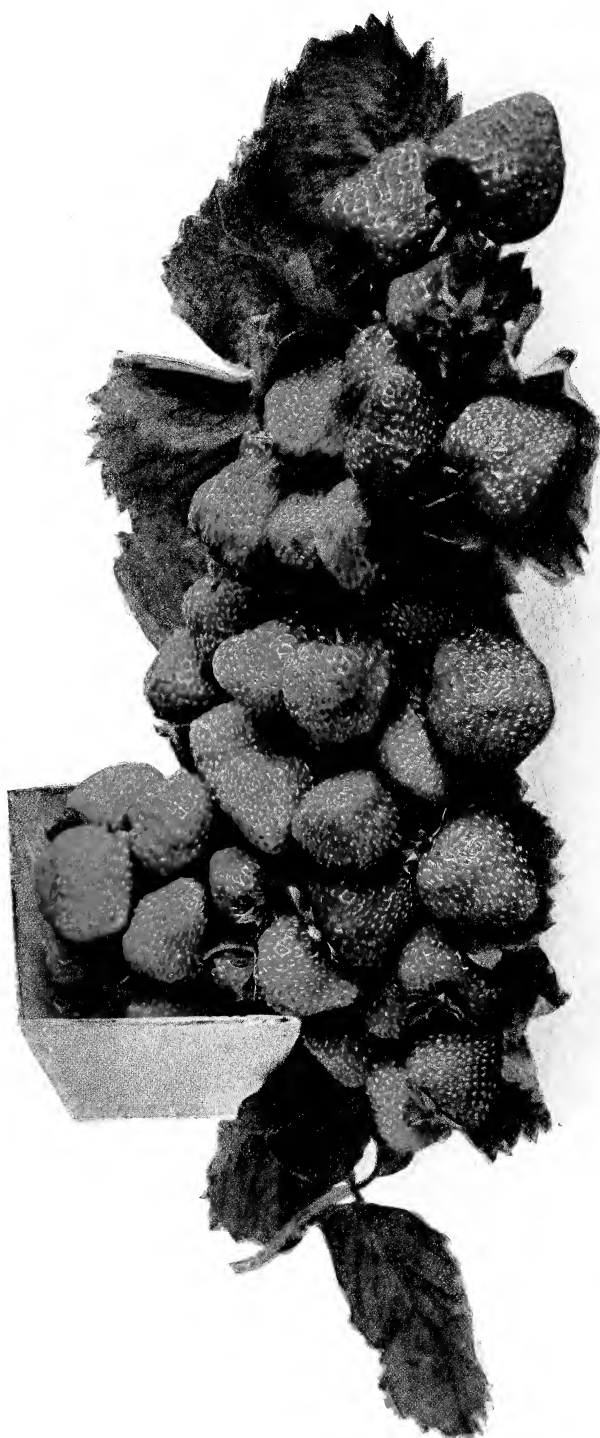
INDEX

	Page		Page
Abelia	27	Hyacinth	45
Abies	23	Hydrangea	31
Acacia	29	Ilex	27
Arbor Vitae—Thuya	27	Instructions for Planting	13
Arbutus	29	Jonquil	45
Azalea	19	Juniper	25
Berberis	29-31	Kalmia	29
Boxwood	27	Leptospermum	30
Broad-leaved Evergreens	27	Ligustrum	31
Bulbs	33	Myrtle—Myrtus	31
Cedrus	23	Narcissus	43
Chamaecyparis	23	Parcel Post Table	46
Choisya	29	Peony	47
Christmas Berry—Photinia	31	Photinia	31
Coniferous Evergreens	23	Picea	25
Coprosma	29	Privet—Ligustrum	31
Cornus	29	Redwood—Sequoia	25
Cotoneaster	29	Rhododendron	15
Cryptomeria	23	Sciadopitys	25
Cupressus	23	Sequoia	25
Cypress—Cupressus	23	Spruce—Picea	25
Daffodil—Narcissus	43	Strawberry Tree—Arbutus	29
Deciduous Shrubs	31	Sweet Peas	61
Dogwood—Cornus	29	Taxus	25
Erica	29	Thuya	27
Escallonia	29	Toyon—Photinia	31
Eucalyptus	29	Tulip	35
Eugenia	29	Umbrella Pine—Sciadopitys	25
Fir—Abies	23	Veronica	31
Heath or Heather—Erica	29	Yew—Taxus	25
Holly	27		



A VIEW OF SOME OF THE GREAT REDWOODS OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY

THE CLIMATE AND SOIL WHICH PRODUCES THESE GIANT REDWOODS ALSO PRODUCES THE FINEST
NURSERY STOCK IN THE WORLD



COTTAGE GARDENS STRAWBERRIES

The Cottage Gardens Nurseries, Inc.

Queens, N. Y.

Eureka, Cal.